The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." *ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.*

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THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Governor Chase in his Message neither suggested or recommended any action to the Legislature relative to protection of personal liberty in Ohio.—Why this neglect we cannot say. Certainly it was not because there was no need of such interposition, as witness the Cincinnati slave cases.—Nor is the Legislature volunteering anything in accordance with the demands of the case. As a very insignificant contribution in that direction, Mr. Monroe of Loraine county, is striving to engineer through the Republican Legislature, a bill to give more efficiency to the writ of Habeas Corpus. We subjoin something of the debate on the bill.

House Bill No. 71—Mr. Monroe, Further to amend the act entitled an act securing the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, was taken up.

Mr. Monroe argued the subject at length, and only a brief synopsis of his speech can be given in this place. There was an important defect in our present habeas corpus act, which the bill before the House was intended to remedy. By the present act, if a person is unlawfully restrained of his liberty by an officer of the U. S. or of the State of Ohio, a writ of habeas corpus for his relief must be addressed to said officer. This was all very well, if the officer was disposed to obey the writ. But there were many circumstances in which the motives to disobedience would be so strong that the slight penalty provided by our law would prove wholly insufficient as a safeguard of personal liberty. The officer might be attached for contempt, and fined two hundred dollars, when perhaps interested parties would give him a thousand dollars for his crime against humanity. This did not set at liberty the party under restraint.—In all such cases our present act was of no value. The new bill met this difficulty by empowering the Court or Judge allowing the writ, when it was made to appear that any officer would not obey it, to direct the writ to some other officer who would obey it, and who, with the power of the country, would rescue the party unlawfully restrained.—Here was its gist. The other sections, though valuable, were of less importance. This bill, though necessary under any circumstances, was introduced with reference to the legislation of the National Government on the subject of Slavery—especially the Fugitive Slave Law.

It was very far however, from completely expressing his views. He was himself a decided State rights man, and would be glad to see the Fugitive Law which was a simple act of usurpation on the part of Congress, ignored by our Courts and our Legislature. As a law, he did not respect it any more than so much waste paper. But he was also a practical man. If he could not get what he wanted he would be glad to get what he could.—He had introduced the bill in its present form with the hope that it would be passed. In doing so, he had made a very large concession to the wishes of others, and he hoped that the same spirit of conciliation would prevail in all parts of the House. He trusted this bill would be voted for by men of all parties. He had excluded from it such features as would condemn it in the view of more conservative anti-Slavery men. It was easy to see that men might be unlawfully deprived of their liberty under color of the Fugitive Law. To all such cases this bill would undoubtedly apply. He illustrated by reference to the recent case in Cincinnati, and other cases. He proceeded to show that this bill would not involve us in more offensive collision with U. S. officers than the present act, while it would be much more efficient for the protection of liberty.

Mr. Hutcheson, of Madison, proposed an amendment to the first section of the bill.

Mr. Monroe had no objection to having the amendment proposed by Mr. Hutcheson go before the committee, but hoped it would not be voted upon till time had been given for its consideration.

Mr. Blakeslee hoped the amendment would not be adopted. It seemed that no question, however remote could come before the House but some gentlemen could smell abolitionism in it, and, becoming alarmed lest some poor, oppressed being should go free, must take the opportunity to express a horror of slavery agitation, and so forth. It has been discovered that there is a defect in the old law, by which, if the officer to whom a writ of Habeas Corpus is addressed refuses to execute it, there is no remedy. The bill of the gentleman from Lorain (Mr. Monroe is to authorize the officer who issues the writ to direct it to such person as he may think will effectuate and carry out its intention. How this would lead to a collision between the State and United States Courts, he could not see. He would like to see this bill voted upon—let it be either defeated or passed,—and then let the other question come up before the House fairly, as a separate matter. There were several questions which were not clear in his own mind and upon which he would like to have light. He could not understand how the same sentence in the Constitution of the United States could guaranty life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the white, while it takes away all these from the black man; he would like to know how it is that the same constitution guarantees to every State a free, republican government, and at the same time establish slavery: and there were other questions of a like character which troubled him exceedingly. For himself, he believed slavery to be unconstitutional. He was opposed to interfering with it in the States where established—it was unnecessary. He spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Sawyer.

But he had been accused of bringing on the discussion of all the outside matters which had been considered here this afternoon. He denied the imputation, and disclaimed having said anything not strictly within the record, until he was called on to do so by a question of the gentleman from Hamilton (Mr. Egley); and he submitted to the House that if his answer was beyond the record, it was because the question made it necessary to go there. These questions had been dragged in by gentlemen to foment divisions in the Republican party. They hoped to get him and his friend Dr. Flowers by the ears, or something of that sort. He could tell them they would fail in their object.

He replied at some length to the objection against the bill that it would induce conflict between jurisdictions of courts, and quoted from an opinion delivered by Judge M'Lean, explanatory of the writ of habeas corpus, to show that a conflict of jurisdiction cannot exist where it is issued:—it is supreme alike over the lowest and highest courts.

Mr. Monroe had no objection to the amendment of Mr. Green, and as it seemed to be the opinion of some gentlemen that the bill had been long enough before the committee, he hoped it would be acted upon immediately, and the bill be reported back to the House, after which he was desirous it should be sent to the Judiciary committee.

DISUNIONISTS THREATENED WITH THE SWORD.

The obligations of Ohio to the slaveholders are set forth in a very querulous way in the (Lexington, Ky.) Observer and Reporter. If Kentucky chooses to attempt to put Ohio Disunionists to the sword, let her come. For our own part we should prefer seeing her come on such a mission, rather than see her send her Presbyterian Dignitaries to kidnap old men and their wives, with their sons and their daughters and their grand children as she is now doing in Cincinnati.

From the (Lexington, Ky.) Observer and Reporter of Feb. 20th.

NULIFICATION IN OHIO.

The people of this State seem determined to cover themselves with eternal shame. For years they have been drifting upon the tide of fanaticism and at last they have neared the maelstroom of dissolution. They have become accustomed to its wild and fearful roar, and are evidently anxious to make the descent into its abyss. Not content with elevating a Black Republican to the highest office in the gift of the State, and with manifesting their unvarying hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to the rights of the people of the South, their treasonable purposes towards the Union and its Constitution, have been lately exemplified in a more startling and impressive manner. We learn from the New York Tribune, that a memorial from a large number of the citizens of the northern counties was laid before the Legislature a few days ago, which was full of treason and mischief. This memorial prayed for a withdrawal of the State of Ohio from the Federal Union, and a long catalogue of reasons was assigned why it should be done.—The memorialists declared that it was unjust that the inhabitants of Ohio should any longer remain pledged to the perpetuation of the cruel servitude of four millions of the human race, and that they were thus pledged by their connexion with the General Government; that it was improper that their representatives in Congress should meet in the bonds of a common brotherhood, with those who represented the interests of a people who recognized slavery, and that they no longer wished to support a Constitution which authorized or permitted it. These were the principal reasons assigned by the traitors for their course, and it is needless to enumerate the rest. This memorial was placed before the Legislature of the great State of Ohio, and instead of being spurned indignantly by those who constituted her "assembled wisdom," and who should have also constituted her assembled patriotism, it was referred to a committee, and this committee, instead of reporting it back to the house as an emanation from the hearts of traitors to their country's dearest interest, in view of the delicacy of their position, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was graciously done.

We feel assured that there are in the State of Ohio thousands of men as true to this nation's real interests, as any that can be be found on any square mile of the Republic, but the signs of disloyalty from her borders grow more ominous every day, and it will not be long before she will win for herself an inglorious notoriety, unless a reaction in the sentiments of her people speedily occurs. Kentucky has a right to raise up her voice, and *command* her neighbors beyond the Ohio to remain true to the Union, and the compromises under the Constitution. Years ago she rebuked South Carolina, a sister Southern State, when she cheered on her favorite son, while he stood between the pillars of the Republic and sought to tear them down, but she has a far better right to denounce those in Ohio who are seeking to precipitate a separation of these States, and to plunge the sections into a civil war. South Carolina was under no particular obligation to us, and therefore, owed us nothing but justice, which is an universal debt; but Ohio owes us something more, and when her people speak of the communion of her Congressmen with ours, as an unholy thing, they prove themselves at once treacherous and ungrateful. Virginia gave all the fair domain, of which she is a part, to the General Government, and did not ask that it should be slave territory, and have those who now enjoy this beautiful region the right to convert it into one vast city of refuge for the fugitives of Kentucky! In 1812 the brant of battle fell upon the borders of this northwestern territory, and the best blood of Kentucky was shed in the defence of those whose descendants are now branding us as tyrants and monsters. Then the people of Ohio were willing to go into battle hand in hand, with the gallant bands that had marched to their rescue from the forests of Kentucky, and now when the grass is green over the mounds where they fell in heaps, and when all that mighty country, which they saved from the invaders brand and torch, is happy, prosperous and powerful, we hear from it the notes of treason to the country and of hatred to us. Kentucky must inevitably be the battle ground in any war between the South and North, and we desire to know if the very State for which she has done the most in its infancy, will be the first to advise an act which in the end, may bedew her fair fields with blood. It is ungenerous to recount past favors, so long as they are appreciated, but it ceases to be so when they are utterly forgotten, and we therefore remind our Ohio neighbors of those conferred by Kentucky, and insist that we have a right to command them to be sensible honest and patriotic men.

If that State encourages the sentiment in favor of nullification, which has flourished so rapidly in her limits for the last few years, she cannot hope to retain the sympathy of those whose fortunes and whose lives are cast in a border State like Kentucky. Our interests imperatively demand that we shall endeavor to crush out the spirit of disunion wherever it arises in the nation, and if it is ever necessary for the General Government to use force in quelling such a spirit in any neighbor State, and especially in Ohio, she may expect once more to behold a Kentucky army marshalled upon her soil. We do not threaten our neighbor State, but we do assert that the men of Kentucky feel that they will be fighting their best battle, when fighting against rebellion, either in the North or South, for in doing this they may keep off the horrors of war from the dwelling places of their wives and children, but if they wait for dissolution this cannot be done. They know that their cherished State will be the "Flanders of the war," that must follow disunion, and therefore will ever be willing to put to the sword all those who seek to entail so great a calamity upon her, if by doing so, they can possibly avert it.

A SCENE AMONG KNOW NOTHINGS.

The following is a passage in the proceedings of the Know Nothing Convention which nominated Millard Fillmore:

Mr. Ely of Massachusetts said he wished to change his vote. He attacked Henry Wilson as a traitor, and denounced him in the bitterest language He said he wished to change his vote because he did not wish to have the smell of Black Republicism in his skirts. He said he wished to change his vote also in order to give the reporter of the *N. Y. Tribune* another opportunity to call him (Mr. Ely) a doughface. Mr. Ely said he was an American, but an Anti-Slavery man also, as he understood it. He said that Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania last night stated correctly the position of Massachusetts. That State is thoroughly and uncompromisingly Anti-Slavery. Mr. Ely also denied the right of any National Conucil to make a platform of principles for the party, and said he should offer a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts made a speech, and changed his vote also to an affirmative. He said nothing in particular, except to glorify the Union and go in for a nomination now.

As soon as Mr. Sumner had sat down, Mr. A. A. Richmond of Massachusetts rose and attempted to speak. He said he "asked it as a privilege that he might be heard for a few moments only, as Massachusetts had been misrepresented on this floor."

A scene of indescribable confusion and a most disgraceful tumult ensued immediately. Mr. Richmond mounted a chair and vociferated that he must and would be heard. All the Delegates and spectators sprang to their feet, and many of them mounted the tables and chairs, and the noise and bedlam were beyond description.

"Put him out—kick him down," screamed a New Yorker; to which a dozen voices answered in chorus; "Let him be heard." "No, no." "Yes yes," "Hustle him out," "Hear him," "Choke him off." Mr. Wheelwright of Mass.—"Go on Richmond."

Mr.———of N. Y., "Richmond be d——d, choke him down. Mr. Paryhorn of Mass.—"Choke him down if you dare and are able—stand your ground, Richmond."

Mr. Ely of Mass.—"I hope that gentleman will be heard."

A Southern Delegate—"No, sit down, you have no business talking.

Such cries and shouts, such uproar and screams of "Order," had not been before heard, reechoed round the hall. Mr. Richmond standing upon a chair, and in vain attempting to get the attention of the house, until at last Col. Moore of Va., pledged himself that, if Mr. Richmond would give way, he should be heard; amid a complete tempest of cheers, hisses, and yells. The question was put to the house whether Mr. Richmond should be heard, and the Chairman decided that leave to speak was refused. It was decidedly the most exciting of all the exciting scenes witnessed in this most extraordinary Convention. The roll call was resumed and completed. Before the vote could be announced Mr. Richmond again obtained the floor, or rather the chair, and this time he was listened to with attention. We cannot give his exact words; he spoke briefly and with great plainness; he said that he, in common with *most* of his colleagues from Massachusetts, had sat since Monday in the Council and Convention in silence; while Southern gentlemen had claimed and received the respectful attention of the house; and while every principle and rule of order and of Parliamentary law had been disregarded, they had been silent, not because they had no opinion to express, but because they came not here to make speeches for home consumption. But it was necessary and right that the sentiments and position of Massachusetts and of the American party there should be more fully and correctly stated than they had been. He appealed to his colleagues, the greater portion of them at least, to say whether he did not correctly represent the position of Massachusetts. The old Bay State was Anti-Slavery. We neither could nor would stand upon the odious twelfth section; the Americans of Massachusetts repudiate it, and would stand upon no platform that was untrue to Freedom. He said he knew that Massachusetts did not wish a nomination made at this time; the Americans there neither expected nor desired it. A nomination made now would be disastrous, and of little or no binding force. He referred to the late State canvass in Massachusetts, and to the American victory there which was won in spite of tremendous odds, and was a just occasion of pride to the American party everywhere: but, gentlemen, he said, though we should be glad to go with you into the great contest, before as on just and equal terms, we never can, and never will stand upon any platform, or go for any candidate, if we cannot consistently and boldly maintain our Anti-Slavery sentiments, and fight for the principle. "No more slave States, and no more slave Territory." Mr. Richmond said he did not wish to change his vote, and he voted "No."

A SERMON BY DR. SOUTHSIDE.

MR. EDITOR:—The following is the substance of a discourse preached to the slaves by the Rev. Dr. Southside, during his recent visit to the State of Georgia.

The Doctor informed his sable hearers that his text might be found in the 20th chapter of Acts, 35th verse.

"I have shewed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said it is more blessed to give than to receive."

The Doctor commenced by saying that he would give an exposition of the text—so plain that all his hearers could understand it, whether they could read for themselves or not. He would first call their attention to their duty in regard to labor. "How that so laboring ye ought to support the weak." Your masters and their families are weak and unable to labor. They cannot endure the scorching rays of the sun, nor the severity of the storm. Your masters could not endure the severe chastisement the Overseer is obliged sometimes to bestow upon you for neglect of duty. Your mistresses could not, like you, my sisters in the Lord, toil in the field with one of their children lashed to their backs, as you can. For wise reason God has made them weak and unable to work for the support of themselves and their families, and has made you strong that you may labor for their support as well as your own. Your masters and their families could not subsist on the same fare that you can and do. They could not live on corn and salt, and sleep on a little straw spread upon the floor in a rude cabin, as you do.

The apostle says "ye ought to labor to support the weak." And now let me tell you why you ought to do it.

First—Because you belong to your masters. As the apostle says in another place, "Ye are bought with a price; and ye are not your own." You belong to your masters for the same reason that his horse belongs to him. The law makes you his property. The great and ever to be lamented Henry Clay said—"That is property which the law makes property."

Second—You ought to labor for their support because they provide all your food and clothing and all your gospel privileges. I could not have preached to you to-day without your master's permission. You could not have wives without their consent, and although you may sometimes think it is hard to have them taken from your embrace, and sold to slave-dealers to pay your master's debts they kindly permit you to marry again as soon as you please.

I call your attention in the second place to the latter part of the text which requires you to "remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how it is more blessed to give than to receive."

We are to enquire what you may give to secure the promised blessing.

First.—You give all your labor to your masters; you receive no pay for your services. It is more blessed for you to give your labor than it is for your masters to receive it. Only think of it!—every day's labor is accompanied by a blessing.—Again you can give your wives and children to be sold. Now this is giving a great deal; but the greater the gift, the greater the blessing. These things tend to wean us from the world and increase our spiritual enjoyment. I noticed that several of you in the prayer-meeting, who have had your wives and children sold recently, had unusual liberty and power in prayer. Again you can give your bodies to suffer by the lash of the overseer, and in many other ways. I see that some of you have lost an eye; others their teeth; some have lost one ear; the faces of some are much disfigured by scars. Well now, instead of repining at this, you will remember that the prophet Isaiah says of our Saviour—"His image was so marred more than any other man, and his form more than the sons of men," and rejoice that you are counted worthy to suffer for his sake.

Finally, let me exhort you to be "obedient to your masters." Labor cheerfully for their support. Remember "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver." Ever bear in mind that "He who knoweth his master's will and doeth it not, *shall be beaten with many stripes*," and great will be your reward in Heaven.

The doctor then said he understood there were two persons present who desired to avail themselves of the ordinance of baptism, prior to their admission into the church; he would now request them to come forward. Their masters having communicated their names to the Doctor he proceeded to the ceremony, which he performed in the following impressive manner:

"This boy's name is Bob. I baptize him in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen." "This girl's name is Peg. I baptize her in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen." Then kneeling down the Doctor said, Let us pray."

"Infinitely wise and ever blessed God! it has pleased thee in thy matchless wisdom to ordain the relation of Master and Slave. It has also pleased thee to make out of the same lump one vessel unto honor and another unto dishonor. We thank thee that thou art no respecter of persons; that thou hast made of one blood *all* nations of men for to dwell on *all* the faces of the earth; that they are all one in Christ Jesus, that in the Gospel there is 'one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism.' We pray thee to especially remember Bob and Peg who have given themselves away to thee in Baptism. We thank thee that they have believeing masters.—Preserve them from the machinations of *fanatical Abolitionists*, who would make them discontented with their happy lot. Give them to feel that they now see through a glass darkly, but soon the relation of Master and servant will cease—when all will see as they are seen, and know as they are known; which unmerited favors we ask in the all-prevailing name of our Lord and Saviour.—Amen."

Then all united very devoutly in singing the following familiar hymn, omitting the second stanza:

1. Come let us all unite and sing
   The praises of the Lord, our King,
   Who came to earth and died to save
   The Master *first*, and then the Slave.

2. We love our masters, and obey
   Their righteous laws from day to day;
   For they are loving, kind and true:
   They give us wives and *children too*.

3. Our sins are great, but can't surpass
   The power and glory of thy Grace;
   For our Salvation is so full;
   It sometimes makes us *white as wool!*

4. Forgive us, Lord, if we complain,
   Or think to die would be our gain.
   For 'tis far better we believe
   For us to give than to receive.

—*Oneida Sachem.*

IMPORTANT SUIT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Amidst the political excitement consequent upon the protracted effort to organize the House of Representatives, little attention seems to have been given to a case which was last week argued before the Supreme Court in which are involved highly interesting legal and constitutional principles, touching Slavery and the rights of free colored people. The facts in the case are agreed upon by the parties litigant, and are thus set forth by their counsel:

DRED SCOTT *vs.* JOHN F. A. SANFORD.

In error to the Circuit Court U. S. for the District of Missouri.

In the year 1834, the plaintiff was a negro slave, belonging to Doctor Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. In that year, 1834, said Dr. Emerson took the plaintiff from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and held him there as a slave until the month of April or May, 1836. At the time last mentioned, said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff from said military post at Rock Island to the military post at Fort Snelling, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the territory known as Upper Louisiana, acquired by the United States of France, and situated north of the latitude of 36° 30′ north, and north of the State of Missouri. Said Dr. Emerson held the plaintiff in slavery at said Fort Snelling, from said last mentioned date until the year 1838.

In the year 1835, Harriet, who is named in the second of the plaintiff's declaration, was a negro slave of Major Taliaferro, who belonged to the army of the United States. In that year, 1835, said Harriet was taken to Fort Snelling, a military post, situated as hereinbefore stated, and kept her there as a slave until the year 1836, and then sold and delivered her as a slave at said Fort Snelling unto the said Dr. Emerson hereinbefore named. Said Dr. Emerson held said Harriet in slavery at said Fort Snelling until the 1838.

In the year 1836, the plaintiff and said Harriet at Fort Snelling, with the consent of said Dr. Emerson, who then claimed to be their master and owner, intermarried, and took each other for husband and wife. Eliza and Lizzy, named in the third count of the plaintiff's declaration, are the fruit of that marriage. Eliza is about fourteen years old, and was born on board the steamboat Gipsey, north of the north line of the State of Missouri, and upon the river Mississippi. Lizzy is about seven years old, and was born in the State of Missouri, at the military post called Jefferson Barracks.

In the year 1838, said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff and said Harriet and their said daughter Eliza, from said Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri, where they have ever since resided.

Before the commencement of this suit, said Dr. Emerson sold and conveyed the plaintiff, said Harriet, Eliza, and Lizzy, to the defendant, as slaves, and the defendant has ever since claimed to hold them and each of them as slaves.

At the times mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant, claiming to be owner as aforesaid, laid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet Eliza, and Lizzy, and imprisoned them, doing in this respect, however, no more than what he might lawfully do if they were of right his slaves at such times.

Further proof may be given on the trial for either party.

R. M. FIELD, *for Pl'ff.*
H. A. GARLAND, *for Def't.*

The defendant, when the case was on trial before the Circuit Court, put in a plea to the jurisdiction of Court, on the ground that the plaintiff was not a citizen of the State of Missouri, but a negro slave, and therefore jurisdiction properly belonged to the State Courts. The plaintiff demurred, and the Court sustained the demurred, or, in other words, decided that the plea was insufficient.—Finally, the jury found the defendant not guilty of the assault and illegal detention or imprisonment, and judgement was rendered accordingly. After ineffectual efforts to to obtain a new trial, the plaintiff sued out a writ of error, which brings the case before the Supreme Court in this city.

Montgomery Blair, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff, and Reverdy Johnson, Esq., of Baltimore, for the defendant. We had not the pleasure of listening the argument of counsel, but an inspection of Mr. Blair's *brief* satisfies us that he presented an able and irrefragable argument for the freedom of the plaintiff.

The points discussed are briefly these: 1. If a slave be taken by his master to reside in a free State, and then, after a lapse of time, be brought back into a State which tolerates Slavery, can the slave claim freedom? 2. Are free people of color citizens of the United States? 3. Was the exclusion of Slavery from the territory north and west of Missouri a constitutional enactment?

We believe that the Court has not yet make public its decision in this case, and we therefore suspend our remarks upon it.—*Nat. Era.* G.

AN ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.

Many of our readers will no doubt recollect hearing of the attempt made by some scoundrel in the Southern States, following the vile "business" of a slave-catcher,—to bribe the Chief of the Police of Montreal to aid in enticing to the other side some unfortunate "chattel," escaped from bondage. It seems that the ill-success attending the efforts of this Southern specimen of humanity, has not had the effect of deterring others from making similar ventures. A case of this kind has recently come to light in this town, and we conceive it will answer a good purpose to expose the particulars to the public view.

Mrs. Sylvia Young, a colored woman, now residing with Mr. Thomas of the Shakespeare Restaurant, Straitford—was formerly the "property" of a *lady* of the name of Dustin. Mrs. Young is a clever cook, and in the South, where such "property" is an article of merchandise—would have sold for a large sum of money. The woman Dustin got married to a man named Stewart, and removed to Chicago. Stewart, like a careful man, then thought of looking after his wife's lost "property;" and putting their heads together they hit upon what they doubtless conceived to be a cunningly devised scheme, to be rewarded with complete success.

Accordingly, in pursuance of their plan, the wife addressed a letter to her "chattel," of which the following is a copy:

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1855.

Sylvia:—You see from the date of my letter that I have changed my place of residence. We have been living here about four months; we like the place very much. I at first thought I would not answer your letter at all, but the *children seemed so anxious* to see you and hear from you again that I have consented to write to you and make a proposition and let your *feeling* and judgement decide for you. You say you are happy. I cannot think one with your *strong feelings* can be happy, so far from your *relatives and native home*. Now, if you are disposed to come here—which is a short journey—and live with me, serve me faithfully two years, I will give you your free papers.

Then you will be at liberty to settle among your *old friends*, and not be compelled to confine yourself in Canada. Write to me and let me know what you think of my proposal. Besides, Sylvia, you know you will, in a few years at farthest, *inherit* considerable from your father. I do not wish to persuade you against your will, but situated in a strange place, I would be glad to have the services of one that understands my ways as well as you do. The *children* all send their *love*. * * *

Your *friend*, E. G. DUSTIN.

On the same day that the above ingenious and loving letter from this she-fiend arrived, Mr. Townsend, Chief Constable of Straitford, received a very different communication from her husband.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1855.

Chief Constable: SIR: I enclose you a letter from a runaway negro, who belongs to my wife as well as myself, late resident of Louisiana, Kentucky. You see what she says about going to Cincinnati. *I want to catch her!* If you will put her into my possession there or the custody of the State Marshal in that city, so that I can secure her, *I will pay you the sum of two hundred dollars.* Should you feel disposed to act in the matter, it would be necessary for my wife and self to be in Cincinnati at the time she would be there. You might follow her on to that city and trace her to where she would stop, and if you could notify me to be there, *I would do the rest*, and pay you your reward, $200. * * * WM. STEWART, Proprietor, Boone House, Corner of Clark and Jackson streets, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Townsend very properly handed this letter to the magistrates of the town, and wrote Stewart an evasive reply so as to induce him to visit Canada in order to secure his missing "property." Had he done Straitford the honor of visiting it, we can assure him that he would have "caught" something which he would have good cause for remembering to the last day of his villainous life. As it is, we can do nothing more than to hold him and his vile companion in iniquity, up to public scorn and execration.—*Straitford Examiner.*

From the Juvenile Instructor.

THE LIBERTY CAP.

You have seen the liberty cap that is found on some of our American coin. It is also found in pictures, and it was frequently seen on the top of the Libery Poles they had erected in some cities, when I was a boy. I wonder if my little friends know how much meaning there was in the liberty cap? For your instruction, I give you the following information, that I find in an exchange paper.

"The 'cap of liberty,' is thus described by historians: 'It was simple in form, being broad at the rim, to show that freedom stands on a firm basis, and running to a point like a pyramid, to signify that it should last forever; it was of a fine white color, to express the wearer's abhorrence of spots and stains caused by faction and tyranny; it was without ornament, to impart his contempt of the bauble of pompous despotism; and it was made of wool to signify that freedom was the birth-right of the shepherd as well as the Senator.'

'A cap also became the badge of freedom, and as soon as a slave was liberated he had one presented to him, and was given permission to wear it in public.—The ceremony of giving freedom was thus performed; the slave was brought before the consul, and in after ages before the prætor, by his master, who, laying his hand upon the slave's head, said to the prætor, 'I wish this man to be free,' at the same time taking him by the hand, and instantly letting it fall again. Whence came the Latin word *manumisso*, and the phrase *e manu emittere*, to let go from the hand. The master then gave him a blow on the cheek, and presented him to the consul, who striking him gently with his *vindictia*, [wand,] pronounced these words: 'I pronounce thee free according to the custom of the Romans.'

This ceremony being ended, the slave was registered on the roll of free men. He was then shaven and taken to the temple of the goddess of Feroni, where he is made to sit on the 'stone of liberty' which bore this inscription, 'Slaves of honorable desert may sit here; when they rise up, they are free.' Finally he was presented by his master with a cap, which was a symbol of his freedom, and was suffered to depart."

I am sorry that the old Liberty cap is now getting out of use. It was an anti-slavery symbol, which, well-explained, might do good service for freedom as a silent preacher. Perhaps the increase of the pro-slavery sentiment in this country was the cause of its being so generally laid aside. But we go in for the old liberty cap, don't we boys? Let us have it introduced at our excursions. Put up liberty-poles on the play-ground, and the liberty-cap surmounting it, to show we go for Freedom. UNCLE LUCIUS.

From Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate."

WHAT THE SOUTH WAS WHEN IT PRIZED FREEDOM MORE THAN SLAVERY.

It is a tradition of the Colonies that the South had been the seat of wealth and happiness, of power and oppulence; that a rich population covered the land, dispensing a baronial hospitality and diffusing the felicity which they themselves enjoyed; that all was life, and joy and affluence then. And this tradition was not with out similitude to the reality, as this writer can testify, for he was old enough to have seen (after the Revolution) the still surviving state of Southern Colonial matters, when no traveler was allowed to go to a tavern, but was handed over from family to family, through entire States; when holidays were days of festivity and expectation, long prepared for and celebrated by master and slave, with music and feasting, and great concourse of friends and relations; when the gold was kept in desks or chests (after the downfall of paper,) and weighed in scales and lent to neighbors for short terms without note, interest, witness or scrutiny, and on bond and land security for long years and lawful usance; and when petty litigation was at so low an ebb that it required a five of forty pounds of tobacco to make a man serve as constable!

The reverse of all this was now seen and felt, not to the whole extent which fancy or policy painted, but to extent enough to constitute a reverse, and to make a contrast, and to excite the regrets which the memory of past joys never fails to awaken. Superior advantages for navigation in the North, greater aptitude of its people for commerce, established course of business, accumulated capital, and defect of seamen in the South, (for mariners cannot be made of slaves,) all combine to retain the foreign trade in the channel which had absorbed it, and to increase it there with the increasing wealth and population of the country, and the still faster increasing extravagance and profusion of the Government. And now, at this period, 1854, the foreign imports of New York are $195,000,000; at Boston, $58,000,000: in Virginia, $1,250,000; in South Carolina, $1,750,000.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—SURRENDER OF THE SLAVES.

COMMISSIONERS DECISION

At half-past one o'clock, P. M., Feb. 26, Commissioner Pendery opened his Court in the U. S. Court Rooms, (Judge Leavitt giving way,) and gave his decision. He commenced by saying:

Previous to the disposition of the cases now before us, we shall pass upon the motion: "That we discharge Margaret Garner, Simon Garner, senior, Simon Garner, junior, and Mary Garner, from the custody of the U. S. Marshal, and deliver them into the possession of said Sheriff." This motion is based upon an indictment found by the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, Ohio, charging them with the crime of murder in the First Degree, and a capias issued upon said indictment for their arrest.

We find no law to warrant us in making such order, and therefore overrule the motion.

He then proceeded to consider the claim of Marshall to Simon Garner, senior, Simon Garner, junior, and Mary Garner.

On the 28th of January, 1856, Archibald K. Gaines, a citizen of Boone county, and State of Kentucky, made an affidavit, etc., that one negro man named Simon Garner, Senior, aged about 55 years; one negro man named Simon Garner, Junior, aged about 25 years; and one negro woman named Mary Garner, aged about 50 years; who owe labor and service to James Marshall, for life, under the laws of Kentucky, escaped from the State of Kentucky.

The testimony for the claimant shows that these persons are held by the said James Marshal as slaves for life under the laws of Kentucky, that the above named persons are the identical ones described in the claimant's affidavit, and that they escaped on the night of the 28th day of January last, from said county and State into the Southern District of Ohio, where the United States Marshal made the arrest.

The testimony for the defense is, in substance, that Simon Garner, Junior, and Mary Garner, have both been in Ohio previous to their escape, with the claimant's consent; but no proof of that kind is offered as to Simon Garner, senior.

These are the principal facts elicited in the investigation of this case.

The only question which we propose to discuss in this case, is, "does the fact of the temporary visit to Ohio of Simon Garner, junior, and Mary Garner, with the consent of their master, prior to their escape, affects the rights of the claimant?" Or, in other words, James Marshal having permitted these persons to come into Ohio, and they having voluntarily returned into his service, is their relation as master and slave changed?

Upon what principle, then, are we to find young Simon and Mary Garner to be free, when in Ohio by the consent of their master? Is it in the clause of our State Constitution, which declares there shall be no Slavery in this State, nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime? Article 1st, Section 5th.

The most recent case bearing upon this point is that of Strader et. al. vs. Graham, 5 B. Munroe, 173. The facts in this case were; Strader & Gorman were the owners of the steamboat Pike, and had permitted three slaves of Graham to come on their boat from Louisville to Cincinnati, whence they escaped into Canada. The defense made by Strader & Gorman was that these negroes were musicians, and allowed to travel about by the complainant who gave them written consent to come to Ohio, and that they remained here for a long time, then returned into the State of Kentucky, into the service of their master, and, therefore that they were free. Judge Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Court, held:

1st. That a master residing in Kentucky, and taking his slave with him to Ohio, for a temporary purpose, is not to be understood as renouncing his right to his slave, and on return of the slave to Kentucky he cannot, on that ground, assert a right to freedom.

2. The owner of a slave who *resides* in Kentucky, who permits his slave to go to Ohio in charge of an agent for a temporary purpose, does not forfeit his right of property in such slave."

The case was afterwards removed to the Supreme Court of the United States by a writ of error, and Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, as reported in 10 Howard's Supreme Court Reports, 92. He says: "Much of the argument on the part of the plaintiffs in error has been offered for the purpose of showing that the judgment of the State Court was erroneous in deciding that these negroes were slaves, and it is insisted that their previous employment in Ohio had made them free when they returned into Kentucky."

Although the Chief Justice decided that this was not the question before him, he states "That the condition of the negroes as to freedom or slavery after their return depended altogether upon the laws of Kentucky, and could not be influenced by the laws of Ohio; that it was exclusively in the power of Kentucky to determine for itself whether

their employment in another State should or should not make them free on their return, and that the Court of Appeals having decided that, by the laws of that State, they continued to be slaves, that decision was, in his opinion conclusive."

This same doctrine is also fully maintained by the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of the U. S. vs. the ship Garone. The facts of the case were, that Mrs. Smith, a widow lady of Louisiana, have visited France, and had taken with her the slave Priscilla. Afterwards she was brought back by the son in law of Mrs. Smith and lived in Louisiana as his slave.

Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Court held: That even assuming by the French Laws, that Priscilla was entitled to her freedom, upon her introduction into that country, the Court was of opinion that there was nothing in the act of Congress to prevent her mistress from bringing her back to her place of residence, and continuing to hold her as before in her service, and that, although the girl had been staying for a time in France, in the service of her mistress, yet in contemplation of law, she still continued an inhabitant of Louisiana.

To return to the question: When brought within the State of Ohio for a temporary purpose by the consent of the master, did they become free in consequence of that clause of the Constitution of Ohio which declares "there shall be no slavery or involuntarily servitude within her limits?" We think not; the effect of that clause being to prevent slavery as an institution within her limits, rather than to execute the act of manumission upon foreign slaves temporarily upon our soil with the master's consent.

Supposing that Ohio has the right under her Constitution to pass laws making the slave free the moment he stands upon Ohio soil, by the consent of the master, it is sufficient for the purpose of this case that, at the time Mary Garner and Simon Garner were in the State of Ohio as alleged, there was no law declaring that the relations they held to their master as slaves were dissolved and at an end.

Had they refused to return to Kentucky, it is quite possible that the owner would have invoked the aid of legal process to compel their return in vain. The Federal Courts could not have remanded them to the custody and control of their master, because they were present in Ohio by act of the master, and not as fugitives who had escaped into Ohio. The Constitution and laws of the United States; all powerful as they are, and I trust always will be, in national and inter State affairs, were imperative when by the act of the parties, the whole case was brought within the jurisdiction and disposal of the State of Ohio.

The aid of legal process from Ohio Courts could not have been obtained, for Ohio has enacted no laws for the control and management of foreign slaves while, for the purpose of sojourn or transit, temporarily within her borders.

With this state of the law, slaves asserting their freedom become, practically free. The master has no longer the right of violent subjection to his command, but the State of Ohio extends to both parties the protection of equal laws.

But this possible freedom, this freedom in *posse*, rather than in *esse*, is something which the law of Ohio rather protects than creates. That the slave brought by his master into Ohio, and refusing to return becomes free, is one of the inevitable results of the proposition that slavery is a creature of law, and cannot maintain itself where the laws do not regulate it, and provide for its continuance.

But the slaves having been brought to Ohio by the master, returns with him voluntarily to the State of Kentucky, what, then, is the relation between them? While in Ohio, the Ohio courts could have determined that, for the whole matter was properly within her control. The act of the parties again managed the jurisdiction, and the whole matter rested again within the control of the State of Kentucky.

The claim upon the State of Ohio for protection against violent abduction was not made. The right to be free was waived. In coming to Ohio the master voluntarily abandoned his legal power over his slave, and in returning voluntarily the slave has equally abandoned his claim to freedom.

Upon the return of slaves voluntarily to Kentucky with their master, their relations become confirmed by the laws and jurisdiction of that State, and with that settlement of the question the Supreme Court of the United States has declined to interfere. The law, as thus determined, we have already stated in the earlier part of our opinion.

With reference to the particular case before us, we therefore are under the necessity of holding that these defendants, Mary Garner, Simon Garner, jr., were legally held in slavery at the time of their escape on the 26th of January 1856.

We have given those cases which in our opinion are the leading ones upon this subject, and which throw light upon the issues to be met in this case. They are the landmarks by which we have been guided in our decision.

The next and last question to be settled arises under the Constitutional provision for the rendition of Fugitives from labor, under the Fugitive Slave Law, and the facts proved in the case render our duty a clear and unmistakable one.

The question is not one of humanity that I am called upon to decide. The laws of Kentucky and of the United States make it a question of property. It is not a question of feeling, to be decided by the chance current of my sympathies. There are to be adjudicated the rights of an institution so agreed to in the formation of our Government as to make it both municipal and federal in its character. It is the essence of the institution that the slave does not possess equal rights with the freeman. The abstract rights to life, liberty and property are in his case replaced by statutes providing expressly for his condition. It has been our duty, as a court, to listen with attention, and, we trust, with courtesy to all of those arguments which have urged the decision of this question upon moral rather than legal grounds. We conceive that our highest moral obligation in this case is to administer impartially the plain provisions of the law.

However painful the result may be to the defendants in this case, it is my duty to deliver them, Simon Garner, Sr., Simon Garner, Jr., and Mary Garner, fugitives from service, into the custody of the claimant, James Marshall.

He then proceeded to consider.

The claim of Gainee, to Margaret alias Peggy Garner, a mulatto woman; Tom, a negro boy; Sam, a mulatto boy, and Silla, an infant girl, claimed by Archibald K. Gaines, of Boone county Kentucky, as fugitives from service and labor in the State of Kentucky.

In this case it is claimed by the defense, that Peggy, when about six years old, was permitted by her previous master, to come to the State of Ohio; and upon that fact they claim that she is entitled to her freedom; and that, being free at that time, and her children being born since, they are also entitled to freedom.

These facts present for our consideration the same question which was raised in the case of Marshal vs. Simon Garner et al, and the decision which we have just announced applies equally in this case.

We shall therefore make the order that the parties named, to wit: Peggy, Tom, Sam, and Silla, be delivered into the custody and possession of the claimant Archibald K. Gaines.

On the same day of the Commissioner's decision, but before its delivery, the following proceedings were had before Judge Levitt, of the United States District Court. Here as in Pennsylvania the United States Court perverted the writ of Habeas Corpus for the enslavement of men instead of using it for protection of their liberty:

THE HABEAS CORPUS FOR THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.

BEFORE JUDGE LEAVITT.

A writ of Habeas Corpus having been issued by Judge Leavitt at the instance of the U. S. Marshal, the Sheriff and Marshal both appeared yesterday morning in the U. S. Court Rooms, with their Counsel prepared to argue the case.

The argument was opened by Mr. Headington, Counsel for the Marshal. He claimed that the Sheriff's arrest of the fugitives, when placed in the county jail by the Marshal, was illegal—that no crime could warrant him in making this arrest, and that the only legal way for him to have reached them was by a writ of habeas corpus. He claimed that they were not property, but persons, and as such were properly "prisoners," and came under the resolution of Congress and the Act of Assembly of Ohio, which authorized to U. S. Marshal to use the county jail for the confinement of U. S. "prisoners." It was all well enough to say that the right of property of an individual must give way to the right of the State to punish a criminal, but he saw no way in which it could be done.

Judge Hoadley, Counsel for the Sheriff, replied:

He cited cases to show that a Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum did not lie from one jurisdiction to another—from that of the General Government to that of a State. He considered international law and its application to sovereign States. He claimed the right of a State to punish the slave inhabitant of another State as clearly as to punish a white citizen of another commonwealth, for even in the Southern States Slaves were regarded by the law as sensible human beings—were punished for all crimes that white men were punished for, and in some States held even to a higher accountability, are punished for crimes which in white men were winked at or overlooked.

He also remarked that there was no other means of reaching these criminals—that if they were remanded back to Kentucky, that no requisition was applicable to them.

After citing a large number of authorities in support of his positions, he closed his argument by reading an editorial on this case from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which was republished in the *Gazette*.

Mr. Hardington replied, after which Judge Levitt yielded the Bench to Commissioner Pendery who then gave his decision on the case of Marshall and Gaines. It is understood that Judge Leavitt will give his decision on the Habeas Corpus this morning at 9 o'clock.

HABEAS CORPUS BEFORE JUDGE BURGOYNE.

Judge Burgoyne of the Court of Common pleas, also granted a writ of Habeas Corpus for the three children. It alleged the illegal detention by the United States Marshal of the three negro children, Samuel, Thomas and Silla Garner. This was on Wednesday afternoon. After some arguments of counsel upon technical points,

Judge Burgoyne intimated that in view of the serious and important questions involved, he should require some time to render a decision. He intimated, however, that a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court having passed on the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, was no reason why he should not take up the Constitution and read it for himself, being sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Ketchum suggested that his honor was as much bound in conscience to regard the decision of the majority of the Judges of the United States Courts as the express provisions of the Constitution itself.

Judge Burgoyne said that however the decisions of the Judges of the United States Courts might aid him in coming to a conclusion, where the obligations of his conscience were involved, he could not screen himself behind a decision made by somebody else.

Mr. Joliffe asked the Court to make a special order that the children should not be taken out of the limits of the jurisdiction until the final decision of the case.

The Court—We ought not to allow the parties to be in any worse condition than if the return had been promptly made, and therefore shall enter up the order. We shall probably decide the case on Saturday.

JUDGE LEAVITT'S DECISION—SURRENDER OF THE FUGITIVES.

On the 28th, Judge Leavitt gave the following decision on the Habeas Corpus case before him:

Ex-parte, H. H. Robinson, Marshal, etc., Habeas Corpus.

Without taking time to set forth at length the facts appearing in the petition for this Habeas Corpus, and the return made to it, I may say, in brief, that the question involved is, whether the Marshal or the Sheriff of Hamilton county is rightfully entitled to the custody of the four persons named in these proceedings. At the time that this writ was sued out, a claim for these persons, with others alleged to be fugitive Slaves, was pending and undetermined, before a Commissioner of this Court. In the progress of the investigation of this claim, the Commissioner, for the safe keeping of the alleged fugitives, had ordered them to be confined in the jail of Hamilton county, to be brought before him from time to time, as he might adjudge necessary. The Commissioner, on the 28th of February, issued an order to the Marshal requiring him to produce the bodies of all the alleged fugitives (seven in number) in the morning of the next day at 10 o'clock, to answer to his final judgment in the premises. In pursuance of this order, the Marshal made the attempt to get the possession of the persons referred to, but the Sheriff refused to permit him to take them from the jail, the four persons in reference to whom the writ of habeas issued. The return of the Marshal sets forth as the grounds of his refusal, that the Grand Jury of Hamilton county having previously returned a bill of indictment against these four persons for the crime of murder in the first degree, a writ of capias was duly issued on the 20th of February, commanding him to take the said persons into his custody, to answer to said charge; and that on the same day, pursuant to the command of said writ, he arrested them, they being in the jail of Hamilton county, upon the order for their commitment by the Commissioner, as before stated, and made a return of such arrest on the writ of capias. And the Sheriff claims that he is rightfully in the possession of these persons in virtue of these proceedings, and cannot surrender it to the Marshal on his claim.

The question presented on these facts is one of conflict between the Marshal and the Sheriff, as to the legal custody of these persons. It is insisted by the counsel of the Marshal, that they were in his custody under lawful process from the Commissioner, and that it was not competent for the Sheriff to arrest them, under the process of the State, while they were so held under process issued by authority of the laws of the United States.—On the other hand, it is claimed by the counsel for the Sheriff, that the proceeding against them under the Fugitive Slave Act, then pending, and their commitment to the jail of Hamilton county, did not shield them from arrest on a charge of a violation of the criminal law of the State of Ohio.

In disposing of this question, I am free to confess, I have had some anxiety to find a legal basis on which I could satisfactorily reach the conclusion, that these fugitives could properly be held in custody under the process of the State, notwithstanding the fact of their being in the prior legal custody of the Marshal. And my first impressions were strongly in favor of the position, that as the claim of the owner in the proceeding under the fugitive slave act, was the mere assertion of a civil right, it must be subordinate, and yield to, the right of the State to assert and enforce its criminal laws. But upon a closer examination of the principle involved, and the cases referred to as bearing on the question, I am prepared to adopt a different conclusion.

If the question as to the rightful custody of these four persons could be controlled and governed, with exclusive reference to the rights asserted by their owner and claimant, I should have no hesitancy in holding that those rights could not be protected at the hazard of infringing upon the rights and dignity of the State of Ohio. But there is obviously another phase of this subject, that presents it in a different and far more imposing aspect. In sustaining, as I am always inclined to do, the just power and sovereign rights of the State, the claims of the national government, and the necessity of sustaining and vindicating its laws, must not be overlooked. In our compound system, the National and State Governments have their appropriate functions and duties; and it is vital to the healthful action of the system, that each should move within its constitutional orbit; thereby avoiding conflicts and collision.

But without extending my remarks in this direction, I may observe that if the four persons named in the writ of habeas corpus, came at the time of their arrest by the Sheriff, in the custody of the Marshal under process issued by authority of a law of the United States, I do not see how that custody can be superseded. And I may here remark, that speaking judiciously, this question is not affected by the fact that the law of the United States under which the process issues, and these persons are in custody, may be viewed, even by a majority of community as inexpedient, unjust, or oppressive. Until repealed, or adjudged void on the ground of unconstitutionality by the proper judicial tribunal of the Union, it must be respected and observed as law.

In holding as I must do in this case, that the right of the Marshal to the custody of the person in question must be respected, I am not to be understood as asserting that a fugitive slave is not responsible for the violation of the criminal laws of the State to which he may have fled. It is the undoubted right of every State to punish crime committed within its limits. A State destitute of this right in its freest and fullest exercise, could have no just claim to sovereignty. And if an escaped slave could violate law with impunity, many of the States of this Union would be in a most defenceless condition. It is not asserted, therefore, that they are not liable to punishment, but merely that if they are in custody of an officer, under a law of the United States before their arrest for crime against the State law, the latter arrest can not be enforced till the disability existing by the prior arrest is removed. In other words, the slave being in the custody of an officer acting under the authority of another, and for the purposes of this question, a foreign jurisdiction, he cannot, by the mere force of a subsequent arrest, be delivered from such custody.

In Dorr's case, 3. Howard Rep. 105, Judge McLean, in giving the opinion of the Supreme Court, strongly sustains the position just stated. That was an application for habeas corpus to deliver Dorr from imprisonment in the State of Rhode Island, under a sentence for treason committed against that State. Judge McLean says: "Neither this or any other Court of the United States, or Judge thereof, can issue a habeas corpus to bring up a prisoner, who is in custody, under a sentence or execution of a State Court, for any other purpose than to be used as a witness. And it is immaterial whether the imprisonment be under *civil or criminal process*.

If it be true as here asserted that no federal Court can interfere with the exercise of the proper jurisdiction of a State Court, either in a civil or criminal case, the converse of the proposition is equally true. And it results, that a Stat Court cannot take from an officer of the United States, even on a criminal charge the custody of a person in execution in a civil case.

It is said in argument, that if these persons cannot be held by the arrest of the Sheriff under the State process, the rights and dignity of Ohio are invaded without the possibility of redress. I cannot concur in this view. The Constitution and Laws of the United States provide for a reclamation of these persons, by a demand on the Executive of Kentucky. It is true, if now remanded to the claimant and taken back to Kentucky as slaves they can not be said to have fled from justice in Ohio, but it would clearly be a case within the spirit and intention of the Constitution and the act of Congress, and I trust that nothing would be hazarded by the prediction, that upon demand properly made upon the Governor of Kentucky, he would order them to be surrendered to the authorities of Ohio, to answer to its violated law. I am sure it is not going too far to say, that if the strictness of the law did not require this, an appeal to comity would not be in vain.

But I cannot expand on this question. I should have been gratified if time and the nature of my arguments had allowed me to enter more fully into its consideration, and to have noticed the numerous authorities cited in the argument, in my present circumstances this has been impossible.

THE DELIVERY OF THE FUGITIVES.

About 4 o'clock the U. S. Marshal, with a large number of assistants, went to the county jail to receive the fugitives. They were brought out into the reception room one by one by the jailors, and then delivered by the Sheriff in person to U. S. Marshal Robinson and his deputies. Mr. Russel carried in "Silly" the infant, while Mr. Brown offered his arm to Margaret, and J. Bill Pollock walked arm in arm with Simon to the omnibus. When about to start Mr. Robinson called to the driver to stop. Some of Margaret's clothes (given to her since in jail) had been left. They were brought out, and the omnibus then moved on. H. H. Robinson and Geo. S. Bennett, led the way in a buggy, and the omnibus surrounded by a number of deputy Marshals followed. They proceeded down Sycamore to Ninth, thence to Walnut, and down Walnut to the Covington ferry landing.

A large crowd which had gathered around the jail followed, but with the silence and order of a funeral procession. They were attending the funeral of the sovereignty of the State of Ohio.

The moment the omnibus drove on the ferry boat "Kentucky" she was cut loose. Marshall, one of the claimants, was on the bow deck surrounded by crowds of his friends, and warm congratulations were exchanged. "Oh," said one, "ain't this worth a thousand dollars?" "Yes," replied another, "we've got that d——d abolition State under foot now, and by G——d we'll keep it there." "Oh, it's too good," said a third, in great exultation.

The omnibus drove up to the jail and deposited the fugitives. Women with children in their arms came to the door steps and in the street, and beautiful, dark haired girls, gleaming with jewels, filled the open windows—all to see the procession pass. It reminded us of the recent jubilee in Cincinnati on the 22d of February.

After the negroes were deposited, the white men went to the Magnolia House to hold a congratulatory meeting. The bar was opened, and for some time liquor flowed freely, without money and without price.

THE CONGRATULATORY MEETING IN COVINGTGN.

SPEECHES BY ROBINSON AND FLINN, OF CINCINNATI, AND FINNELL AND GAINES, OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Robinson, the U. S. Marshal, being loudly called for, took a position on the balcoony of the Magnolia House, while the crowd gathered in the street below. He commenced by saying, "We in Ohio may well be proud this day that our sovereignty as a State has been maintained, by vindicating the sovereignty of the State of Kentucky." (Applause.) He then denounced, in good round terms, the abolitionists of Ohio—spoke of his own personal courage, and his determination to do his duty. He did not claim that he had in this case done anything more than his duty.

MR. FINNELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Finnell was next called out. He said, that though Mr. Robinson claimed no credit for doing anything but his duty, yet in doing that, he had well merited the commendation in the good book, of "Well done, good and faithful servant." (Applause.) He said he loved the Union, and that it was far dearer to him then than it was two hours ago. (Applause.) "You may talk as much as you please about the chivalry of Kentucky; I tell you the salvation of Kentucky and of the South, and the continuance of our domestic institution depends entirely upon the integrity and continuance of our Federal Union." (Tremendous applause.)

"Flinn" and "Gaines" were then loudly called for. Flinn came forward and was introduced by Mr. Finnell as the counsel of the Marshal. He made a "glorious Union" speech, but stopped short, and said he was dry and must go down to get a dring. (Applause.)

Mr. Gaines was then called for.

Mr. Robinson came forward and apologized for Mr. Gaines' non-appearance by stating that he had been appointed a committee of one to go over the river and invite Mr. Jolliffe to come over and get a drink.

This was received with shouts and laughter; but the multitude still persisted in calling "Gaines," and he finally came forward.

MR. GAINES' SPEECH.

Mr. Gaines said, "I'm ten thousand times obliged to you gentlemen, for your diligence in preserving the laws and carrying them out; but I am no speech maker. Mr. Flinn will speak for me."

Jacob Flinn then said: He could assure them that no mercenary motive actuated Mr. Gaines in pursuing these slaves. It was a pure matter of principle with him, for they had cost him more money than would bowlder that whole street with woolly-heads.

THE ASSAULT ON OUR REPORTER.

As it was getting dark and the crowd began to disperse, our reporter then left. While he had been standing in the crowd, with his pencil in his hand, he frequently heard such remarks as "See that d—d abolition reporter." "What business has he to come here from Ohio?" but thought nothing of them. He had gone two or three blocks from the Magnolia House toward the river, when he was suddenly struck behind. He turned around, but was immediately surrounded by a crowd, struck by a number of persons, and knocked down. One respectable looking man remonstrated with the crowd, but with no effect. They cried "Tar and feather him," "Duck him." "He's a d—d abolitionist, give him h—ll." "Take him down to the river, and put him on a cake of ice, and let him go to the d—l." The last suggestion seemed to delight them, and they surrounded him and proceeded toward the river. He noticed a number of men in this crowd whom he had seen in the Court Rooms, during the trial of the case, serving as special deputy marshals from Kentucky.

Just as they reached the levee they were joined by a small party, some of them deputy Marshals from Ohio who had come over to assist in bringing over the fugitives. Mr. Lee, late deputy city Marshal of Cincinnati, recognized our reporter; the Ohio party drew their shooters and ordered the Kentuckians to stand back. They obeyed.—But the moment the ferry boat had left the landing the Kentuckians crowded on the wharf boat and shouted their curses and threatening, swearing that if they ever again caught the d—d abolition reporter on that side of the river they would kill him.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, MARCH 8, 1856.

THE WICKED—THE DISGRACEFUL END.

Whose soul that does not sink within him at the humiliating the horrible termination of the Cincinnati slave case. Take the case all in all, it is without parallel in the history of kidnapping under that spawn of injustice which lying slaveholders North and South call *law*—the act of 1850. The representatives of three generations of slaves; The old grand parents with their heroic son and daughter had achieved for themselves and their infants, the great boon of freedom. They had achieved it in the dead of winter, against all odds of their masters and their accomplices. They had counted the cost, they had resolved upon flight and were prepared for resistance. That noble mother springing, from the depths of Slavery and yet the very incarnation of heroism and maternal self-sacrifice, had said with more impressive emphasis than Patrick Henry ever gave to speech of his—"*Give me Liberty or give me Death.*" Give it me for myself, give it for my babes. Her own maternal hand had snatched one from the lustful tyrants grasp, and sent it to the land of freedom, of purity and rest, but had faltered in attempting to do this good service to the remaining ones. And that mother, whose heroism has enobled her race, is given back to the villian whose cruelties had wrought her up to this act of noble desperation. She is given back with her helpless, surviving babes, under the hypocritical sanctions of religion—by the mock forms of justice—and by authority of what is falsely called law.

Well may the demon slaveholders of Kentucky and Cincinnati—Well may all Hell on earth and beneath the earth hold infernal revel over such success. This family of slaves have been sent back after the facts of the case have appealed in vain from the Bar to the Commissioner—to the State and the Federal Courts, after they have appealed in vain to the humanity the morality of the people. After this appeal has been before them for weeks, the Courts all agree to consign the whole party—the gray headed, strong armed and the infant, to their chains, and the people acquiesce This is done not only in defiance of justice and humanity, but also over the prostrate sovereignty of the State. It is done when we have three judges on the Supreme bench of Ohio who were elected by Republicans expressly to vindicate the sovreignty of the State and the freedom of individuals. It is done, whilst the government of the State is in the hands of men who were elected because they call themselves Republicans—call themselves anti-slavery.—It is done, whilst we have a Governor of Ohio, of whom it is the boast of his political associates and friends, that in intellect, in statesmanship—in anti-slavery feeling and purpose, he stands Saul-like head and shoulders above all his national competiors.—Governor Chase is renowned as the champion of State Sovreignty and yet while he sits to execute the laws and protect that Sovreignty, it is ignominiously trampled in the dust and no act of resistance, and as yet no word of protest even has fallen from his lips.—While Salmon P. Chase is Governor of Ohio her State Sovereignty is made the jest of a bachanalian mob in Kentucky. It is right it should be so, for the kidnapper has spit upon that sovereignty, has spit in the face of her republican Government. We have no law but the kidnapping law—It is God—above all—The thief—the robber—the murderer shall all go unpunished and crime of every grade shall run riot—if the slaveholder chooses to interfere to save the criminal from the law.—And while the State authority is thus cloven down, our Republican Judges can sit in quiet dignity in their offices—Our Legislature brand as insane fanatics and men of bloody treason those who would break the power by which this infamy is wrought—Or they are babbling of our national freedom in the very City where these victims of slavery lie incarcerated. Yes, and the very State officer who in person surrendered the sovereignty of the State—who led out by the hand, Margaret and her children and surrendered them to the kidnapper, was chief marshal on the festive occasion and led the immense procession perhaps by the very prison walls where Margaret lay confined, and the Governor and Legislature followed after in honor of the liberty of this land! What mockery of common sense is this? Who does not see that we must have something more than Republicanism to assert our State sovereignty, to protect liberty and save us from the contempt of the world.

Ohio is but a conquered province of Kentucky. Archibald K. Gaines is the kidnapping Satrap who has ruled her during the last six weeks, and not Governor Chase. Now that this foreign dignitary has retired to sell his stolen babes on Southern auction blocks, our Republican Governor may again assume the forms of office till Kentucky sends another representative to administer the law. Commissioner Pendery and Judge Leavitt have been the Law makers, this winter for Ohio, and not those grave bodies at Columbus who have been listening to the reports of Committees—making speeches and saving the Union. They may go on with their forms and spread out their acts on the Statute book, but what of that? It is all mockery. They may swell with the illusion that they are verily legislators. But it will vanish when the Commissioner has again occasion to sit; and the District Court of the United States has occasion again to back him. Then it will be seen again that there is no law but slavery—no government but the kidnapper—no legislation but that of the Commissioner and no subaltern executives but the United States Marshal and his Deputies, "four hundred" or more, as he may choose to appoint. This is American liberty! This, is all of Ohio Sovreignty we can expect or hope while we have a Union with slaveholders, on the basis that Slavery may exist unmolested in the Slave States.

"NO SLAVERY OUTSIDE OF THE SLAVE STATES."

Such was the rallying cry of Salmon P. Chase, when he led off in the canvass for our last State election. He was elected to illustrate and enforce that principle. He was backed in it by the election also, of an overwhelming majority of assembly men and Senators, who were in perfect harmony with him on this principle, who were elected to aid him in its illustration and enforcement—and by two judges of the Supreme Court, of like faith and purpose. During the year previous, one of the same character had also been placed on the Supreme bench,—all the power and resources of the State were committed to these men, to shut slavery up in the slave States. They had just got comfortably seated in power—their machinery all in working order, their resources all at hand, when two plain slaveholding farmers from Kentucky come to Ohio and defiantly contest this principle and the sovereignty of the State. They claim that slavery constitutionally and legally existed here. They sieze the persons they have selected—imprison them in a jail of our State, without alleging against them any act which our laws recognize as crime. Thus for weeks are they imprisoned—during which time it is proved beyond all controversy that a part of them have been repeatedly emancipated by acts of their masters according to the unanimous decisions of our Courts, corroborated by numerous like decisions in slaveholding States. The infants according to these same decisions were free born. These emancipated adults and free born infants appealed in their helplessness—in their agony of despair to the Government of Ohio. They demanded of the Government that it should in their behalf defend the principle on which it was organized—*that it should shut slavery up in Kentucky—that it should shut it out of Ohio.* And what was the reply to this appeal. A blank, dead silence on the part of every officer of the State—a submission to the demands of those two Kentuckians. A permission to seize, to hold, to carry away these free-born infants as slaves. This is the political working of the principle under the existing circumstances. Last fall when we charged that it would and must necessrily be so; our Republican brothers, often out of patience with us, declared it would not, should not be so. Now we have the practical illustration, and so it is.

To one of two causes we must attribute this failure of Republicanism, to assert its own—lone—cherished, vital principle. It has failed to shut slavery out of Ohio, either because it was unwilling, or because it was unable to do so. Which is it? We ask Republicans to decide for themselves. For ourself we know them to be impotent.—That the Constitution being as it is, and interpreted as it is, they are bound hand and foot and whatever their desires, and however deep their sorrow at this event, they have no power. Their government is pledged to slavery, and its officers from Governor Chase to the Deputy Jailor, are compelled to be the active agents in introducing and defending slavery in Ohio, or they are compelled to sit by, dishonored, helpless witnesses of their own degradation.

We refer to this failure of the Republican State Government to maintain its vital principle, in no taunting or reproachful spirit. We are too deeply overwhelmed with sorrow at the fact. Many of these Republicans themselves we know share this deep sorrow with us. All we ask is that they shall seriously and carefully consider in the light of this failure, if there be not some more excellent way than that of concession to the insolent slave power. We ask that they decide in view of these facts and consequences of the case, if it be possible that the concession of slave-hunting, slave rendition in Ohio, can by any possibility contribute to the exclusion of slave-holding in Kansas or any other remote territory. Anti-Slavery, like charity, must begin its work at home.

HOW TO MAKE A GREAT PARTY.—Mr. Burroughs of New York, one of the speakers at the late Pittsburgh Convention, gave a receipt in his speech for making a *large party.* It is very simple, and if not new, has certainly proved successful. The "Great Whig party" lived and died by it. The Great Democratic party came into existence, has lived and now proposes to continue its prosperity by the same means. The Know Nothing party is trying to become "large" by using this same receipt, by means of which Mr. Burroughs proposes to enlarge the Republican party. Here is the receipt, invaluable to all unprincipled ecclesiastics and politicians.

Mr. Borroughs said, speaking of the party they had met to organize: "To be successful, we must exercise *prudence.* It is easy to make a small party on the Slavery question. To do this we can purchase Gerritt Smith's patent right; *but to establish a large party, we must make concessions.* He thought a large portion of the American party could be brought over to their cause."

Undoubtedly, *Quantum Sufficet* of these two magic articles, *prudence and concessions,* will unquestionably make a *large* party. It will not only bring over a large portion of the American party, but marvelous to tell! no doubt the slave-holders themselves, will come crowding too. And what a triumph that would be.

DEATH PENALTY IN WISCONSIN.—We see by some of our exchanges that some of the friends of the halter, are making vigorous efforts to restore the death penalty in Wisconsin. Foremost in this effort are some of the Clergy. Rev. John J. Miter, who is reported one of the most liberal and reformatory of the Milwaukie ministers went on a mission to Madison to lobby the Legislature into a law for the hanging of culprits. Mr. Miter was one of the receding students of Lane Seminary twenty-two years ago. Now he can justify from the Bible the christian fellowship of slaveholders as well as the hanging of murderers. He does not propose to hang slaveholders or slavetraders though the Bible does say "*Whoso stealeth a man and selleth him shall surely be put to death.*" And yet these Northern ministers who have even a reputation among some folks for liberality anti-slavery-wise, would administer the sacrament of Archibald K. Gaines the Presbyterian who last week stole a free mother and her free babes from Cincinnati and will doubtless sell them to the far South. Oh no they will not hang him, he is a modern Phillemon "a brother beloved," while the stolen mother driven to frenzy by the cruelty of this same Phillemon would be hung by the law which Rev. Mr. Miter and his Rev. associates would have the Wisconsin Legislature adopt.

KANSAS.

Tuesday last was fixed for the Kansas Free State Government to go into operation. Whether it has done so or not we have as yet not heard. We learn however that the Ruffians are on the alert to prevent it. And in this Pierce and Shannon are coworkers. Late accounts state that the border Missouri counties have been ordered to rendezvous at Fort Scott, on the 29th of February. Fort Scott we believe is within the borders of Kansas. It cannot therefore be difficult to guess what is their business there.

The Missouri Democrat reports one of Atchison's recent speeches at Platte City. Speaking of the Meeting at Topeka of the 4th inst. he says:

"This Convention met at Topeka and framed what they call a Constitution, and say they intend to apply for admission into the Union. Now, should Congress admit them, *what will you do?*—I'll tell you *what I will do,* if Congress admits them into the Union without law or precedent, (nodding his head and raising his right hand,) I'll resist? But Congress will do no such a thing—They, the Free State men, have held an election and selected officers on the 15th of last month, and say they intend to put their work in operation on the fourth of March. *Remember the, fourth of March!* If they cannot do it legally, they say they will do it by force of arms. They have sent their messengers to the North and East, who are raising money, men, arms, &c., for that purpose.—Now what shall I advise to do? I am an old man not an office-seeker—you are entitled to my advice and you shall have it; and not only that but my arm (holding it up high)—for I value your interests and good feelings next to my hopes of Heaven. Go over there—send your young men, and if they attempt to drive you out *then, dam, them drive them out.* Fifty of you with your shot guns, are equal to two hundred and fifty of them with their Sharp's rifles. *Get ready, arm yourselves, for if they abolitionize Kansas, Missouri is no longer a slave State, and you lose* $100,000,000 *of your property.* I would not advise you to shoot a man. If you burn a house, you turn a family out of doors; if you shoot a man, you shoot a father—a husband. Do nothing dishonorable. No man is worthy the name of a Border Ruffian who would do a dishonorable act. I intend to be a citizen of Kansas, and I am satisfied that I can justify every act of yours before God and a Jury."

SELF-EMANCIPATIONS.—Says the Cleveland Leader: "According to the best information which we have been able to obtain, more than two hundred and fifty slaves escaped from Virginia and Kentucky during the month of February, 1856. They crossed the Ohio river on the ice, and, through the vigilance and activity of the directors of the Underground Railroad, they all, with the unfortunate exception of those who were captured at Cincinnati, escaped to Canada. Their aggregate value could not have been less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Thanks to Old Boreas, the great Emancipator. In remembrance of his bridging the Ohio this winter, and granting a free passage to "native Americans" without insulting them by a call for their "passes," we forgive him the many sharp pinches he has given us; indeed we will remember them, henceforth with sincere pleasure, as we remember that was his instrumentality for emancipating "more than two hundred and fifty slaves."

TOO LATE.—The State Courts at Cincinnati, now that the slaves have been sent back are deciding on the writs of Habeas Corpus which were before them previous to their rendition. The Prosecuting Atterney is becoming *zealous in their cause,* and has sent a statement of the facts to Governor Chase. Judge Burgoyne has decided that so much of the fugitive law as forbids the issue of the writ of Habeas Corpus is unconstitutional. What he will do with the sheriff for disregarding his special order to keep the children until his decision, remains to be seen. We have not room for further particulars this week. Suffice it for the present that Ohio is dishonored and the fugitives are in Chains.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT'S LECTURE.—In consequence of the obstructions to travel, Mr. Pierpont did not deliver his lecture in Salem as advertised two weeks since. On Tuesday last, however he came quite unexpectedly upon us and after a few hours notice spoke in the Town Hall. His lecture so delighted his audience that they made arrangements to have him deliver two more next week. The first will be delivered on Tuesday evening the 12th. Subject—"THE GOLDEN CALF."

THE BAKERS' CONCERT.—A rich treat is in store for our citizens, this (Friday) evening. The Bakers' offer a choice programme, and their execution will doubtless be worthy of it. They have made themselves a high reputation and prove that they can worthily maintain it. Go and hear them—They are friends of freedom and make their music subservient to the interests of humanity.

THE KANSAS CONCERT.—The Concert given last Friday evening in behalf of Kansas, by Mrs. Cornwell and her pupils, was one of the most pleasant entertainments of the season. Mrs. Cornwell's music, vocal and instrumental was of the first order and her pupils did great credit to themselves and gave the best possible commendation of Mrs. C.'s ability and skill as an instructor. The young ladies sung the Kansas song, with a spirit which said unmistakable that their hearts beat true and strong for freedom. Mrs. C., has charge of the department of instrumental music in our Union School. Her thorough acquaintance with the science and her long and successful experience as a teacher is no small recommendation of our otherwise excellent school, to those who wish to pursue this branch of study.

A COMPANY FOR KANSAS.—We find the following advertisement in the Carrollton Democrat:

Ho for Kansas.—A company will start for Kansas some time from the middle of April to the 1st of May next, from Carrollton, Ohio.

Persons intending to visit the country for a short time; or to locate permanently there with their families, can learn something to their advantage, by calling on, or addressing the undersigned at Carrolltcn, Ohio. GEO. F. KENEDY.

Carrollton, Feb. 28, 1856.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual election of the Columbiana County Society will be held at New Lisbon, on the first Saturday of April.

THE TRUTH SEEKER, is to be removed from Williams centre in this State, to Angola, Steuben Co., Indiana.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—On Monday last, Mr. Brown introduced into the Ohio Senate a bill to prevent Slavery in Ohio. That is just what is wanted.—Let us have the law and execute it.

The Democratic Convention at Harrisburgh on the 4th appointed Buchannon Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

A MEDAL TO A RUFFIAN.—The people of Eastport Mississippi have procured a gold medal for presentation to Rust of Arkansas, the Congressional bully who lately assaulted Horace Greeley in the streets of Washington. B. Wright, of Mississippi has been delegated to present this reward of merit

Communication.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 15, 1856.

DEAR MARIUS: I see by your paper that quite an interest is felt in Kansas affairs, by my good friends in Ohio. I hope many of them will come out here in the spring and help settle this vexed question by the plowshare rather than by the sword. It is already settled, so far as the actual residents can settle it, that there is to be no slavery in Kansas. It is almost true that there is no pro-slavery party in the Territory. The pro-slavery party is in Missouri. The voters, last spring, came from there and returned again after the election. Some members of the Legislature resided there when elected, and reside there yet. Most of the important officers who were appointed by the Legislature, resided in Missouri when appointed, and have since returned there because the people will not employ them. In the late attempt to collect a Sheriff's possee for the purpose of arresting half a dozen Free State men, in Lawrence they came from Missouri to the number of about two thousand. If there was a pro-slavery party in Kansas equal to the Free State party, why did they make such an outcry for help from Missouri, and why do they now make such supplication to the whole South for men, money, and arms?

I send you David R. Atchison's appeal. Perhaps you have seen it before. Now to match this, I propose that one hundred Free State peace men come from Ohio, and as many from other States as can come, and while border fiends are going on let these peaceful men go into the interior, open farms, and occupy the land.

I have travelled through the Territory on both sides of the Kaw river about 176 miles west. The south side is the most level and fertile. The creeks have very high banks, say 20 and 30 feet or more and muddy bottoms and generally muddy water. Timber is scarce and fo[illegible] only on the border of streams. The land is extremely fertile. You frequently see coal cropping out in creeks and ravines. I have never seen or heard of any mine that would pay for working. As a stock growing country I have never seen its equal. On the north side of the river, the land is different. The streams are clear with rocky bottoms. You can see the pebbly bottom where the water is ten feet deep or more. The land is a sandy loam, quite fertile, growing grass nealy as good as timothy, often two tons to the acre. Corn grows luxuriantly—with good cultivation, a hundred bushels and more to the acre,—in soil fifteen feet deep. The country is divided into table land and bottom land. As you rise from the creek or river bottom you ascend a bluff from forty to a hundred feet in height. After you are once fairly up on the top of this table land, you have a very level road till you come to the next creek. If you travel on the divide between two streams, you may often go hundreds of miles with a loaded wagon without locking a wheel. This table land is not likely to be settled soon, at least, not till the river and creek bottoms are occupied. There are the most enchanting lands for farmers that have ever been seen. Cupidity cannot desire them more fertile. Always stock water upon them, frequently a good spring. Stone enough in the bluff for all building and fencing purposes, and timber for lumber and fuel, with an assurance that it will increase instead of diminish, as soon as the fire is kept out. There is no wet land or swamps in the Territory. So as soon as the prairie breaking is over, the prospect is, it will be remarkably healthy. The best locations for settlement now open and unincumbered, according to my taste and judgement, are to be found north of the Kaw river, on its tributaries and their braches. There is now a large settlement of Ohio people from Belmont county, on the head waters of the Vermilion river. They find a delightful country with plenty of timber. Travellers had supposed there was no timber here. You may travel along the highway within a half a mile of a hundred acres of good timber and not see it because it is all below you and hidden by the bluffs. There are hundreds and thousands of good farm-claims lying on the waters of the Vermillion river. Rock Creek, Big Blue and Republican fork present openings as enchanting as can be found in America. And to the practical man nothing can exceed them in utility. We want good substantial farmers to come out and take possession of them. Men of nerve, men of means and men of intelligence. If the best part of the Territory does not remain open for settlement now, it is at least as good as any. If people get here by the first of June, and have a team, they can raise corn and truck enough to do them a year. Good hay can be had for the cutting, as much as is needed.

If any considerable number come to farm a new settlement, they must bring a saw-mill with them if possible.

A. W.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE KANE.

What are the friends of freedom doing or intending to do upon this subject? By a letter from Mr. Leiter I learn that he has received petitions signed by about 100 persons, which he has presented. And none of these from Portage county! If *his* constituents alone were in earnest in their opposition to the encroachments of the slave power upon our own liberties, they could easily send him petitions with twenty thousand names, in two weeks time. The Republican members of Congress from Ohio are willing, and anxious, to do the will of their constituents, in opposing slavery, if they can only be informed distinctly what that wish is, but the people appear to rest satisfied with electing their candidates, and afterwards take no pains to instruct their delegates by petition or otherwise, as to what measures they wish to see consummated. To war successfully against such an enemy as the one we contend with, he must be assailed at every vulnerable point. To meet him only upon the issues which he aggressively presents is to allow him forever to retain his present advantages, even if we successfully repel those aggressions.

No more deadly blow was ever struck at individual liberty than in the proceedings of Judge Kane in the case of the Wheeler negroes, and his imprisonment of Passmore Williamson. No mans liberty can be accounted safe whilst he is allowed to continue in office. The impeachment should be unanimously demanded by the people. If we fail to get it the present Congress, duty to ourselves, and to our children, will impel us to urge it upon the attention of the next, and never yield the point until he is removed from a position so dangerous to the liberties of the people. Large numbers of printed petitions, I know have been circulated and numerously signed. Why are these not forwarded at once to Congress, that the members may know the people understand the subject and are in earnest upon it? See to it all ye who love liberty for yourselves, and who feel called upon to strike a blow for the oppressed slave.

A. BROOKE.

MARLBORO, March 1st, 1856.

For the Bugle.

LETTER FROM B. C. GILBERT.

MR. EDITOR: I have just read in the Bugle of the 23d the comments of A. Brooke, on the Ohio State Senate's action, in reference to the memorial of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, asking that body, to take such steps, as will result in the withdrawal of Ohio from the Union.

Did A. Brooke? did any member of the Executive Committee? did any disunionist of Ohio, suppose, that such a memorial would any more than meet with a respectful reception, and hearing, in either branch of the Legislature.

Was Disunion a plank in the platform of the Republican party? So far from it, the disunion orators, during the canvass last fall, denounced that party for its entire lack of anything approximating toward true anti-slavery, and demonstrated as they thought, or seemed to think, that no anti-slavery man could consistently vote for any of its candidates. And yet, no sooner has it triumphed, than they ask it to adopt their most ultra measure, and your correspondent is so outraged with the Senate, and its committe's treatment of the memorial, that he cannot characterise them without employing epithets, from which for the present however, he refrains.

Who does the present Legislature of Ohio represent? Some hundred and fifty thousand men who are determined that Congress shall legislate in such way as to present the further spread of Slavery, and guard the interests of freedom in every way it can under the Constitution. As a means to this end, they want to send to the United States Senate a man who will faithfully attend to these interests. But just here, the memorialists come forward and "most earnestly solicit them to decline entering into an election for that purpose."

Who are these Legislators to be governed by? The great majority who did select them, or the small minority who utterly repudiated them? To ask such a question is to answer it. Who would now be Speaker of the House of Representatives, if Ohio had withheld her vote? The largest slave-holder in that body. Is the election of Banks an anti-slavery gain? Prominent disunion orators say it is, and the Republicans repeat, Amen. Will Republican electors from Ohio, aid in selecting a better man for President than the present incumbent of that office? Time will determine.

But your correspondent thinks the memorial was disposed of with "indecent haste." If he were called upon to aid in the recapture of a fugitive slave, he would not wait to take a recess before answering. Do you take me for a trained bloodhound, that you make such a request? Why? Because on that subject his mind is fully decided and he is at all times prepared to answer promptly. Such no doubt was the case with the Senate's Committee. They were prepared to answer instanter to such a proposal, as was made by the memorialists. Then why not act? There are some men in that body, that are thoroughly acquainted with the arguments of disunionists, and have failed to be convinced by them. J. D. Catiell who presented the memorial is one of them, and O. P. Brown Chairman of the Committee to whom it was referred is another. For aught I know to the contrary the balance of the members are equally conversant with the subject.

Is your correspondent aware, that the two last named gentleman, where best known, are recognized as sterling abolitionists, and have been faithfully laboring for years to create the very public sentiment that has placed them where they now are. To style such men political weather-cocks and call upon them to exhibit upon a public stage, the diluted quality of Anti-slavery sentiments of which they make profession to abolitionists, will not injure *them*. But may subject *him*, to the charge of undue asperity of feeling. As he is known to be a member of that same Executive Committee, and when their constituents express a doubt of their "moral integrity or political sagacity" they will no doubt think it time to look after their short comings. Of the memorialists they could expect nothing but censure. As a class they have always meeted it out, without stint, to all anti-slavery politicians. To cast a vote, is sufficient at any, and at all times, to call down the indignation of these true ones, who have come entirely out from government. And who are in no way countenancing, aiding, or encouraging the peculiar institution.

I regret however that the Committee spoke of the memorial as treasonable and so far as that is concerned, entertain similar views to your correspondent.

B. C. GILBERT.

Atwater, Portage Co. Feb. 26, 1856.

"CAN AFFORD TO BE MAGNANIMOUS."

We are not sure the writer of the following letter designed it for publication, on that account we suppress his name. If he did not he will pardon us. Our friend is in earnest. And whenever an earnest man speaks, we always desire to give him the largest possible audience. Congressional magnanimity was very decidedly manifested also in giving away all the offices but that of Speaker to Slaveholders, Democrats and Know Nothings.—EDITOR.

FREMONT IND, Feb. 27, 1856.

FRIEND ROBINSON—DEAR SIR: The late *triumph* by the election of Speaker of the House in Congress, on the part of the Republicans, is about neutralised by the said Speaker himself in placing the controling Southern minds on the committees in which Freedom is most interested, under the plea that the North can afford to be *magnanimous*. In my mind, *to be just is to be magnanimous*. Suppose Mr. Speaker Banks' wife and children were in the clutches of the Southern Slave-driver, would he then feel that constituting the committees so as to be magnanimous or to frankly and bluntly refuse to put on committee any person who would not be as true to freedom as Margaret Garner, who can *not* be excelled in giving evidence of sincerity of purpose! Tell me that a mother, who can take the life of her own child to save it from the Hell of Slavery and instanter attempts to repeat it on her remaining children, is not a most noble Heroine worthy of highest honors a military spirit can achieve. Let Ohio allow that noble woman to be either hanged—returned into Slavery, or immured within her prison wall, and she will deserve a thousand execrations to one on those who crucified Christ. Sir, I would that all slaves possessed her spirit, the more especially, as Northern men, who ought to possess descision of character, to spurn with contempt a wavering idea which might flit across their brain, in order to be "magnanimous," yield each inch of ground gained by the hard fought battles of the friends of freedom; hereby proving that they possess more the spirit of a slave than this noble woman.

Slavery is to be wiped out in blood, and I believe the North will soon be ready to say "let it come" rather than we shall be eternally harrassed by this vexed and accursed system, wherein the moral sensibilities of man are annihilated, where in the Priest and the Court vie with each other in devising refuges of lie's, that they may dement the public mind and thereby blot out every vestige of justice from the human race, rather than that truth, as declared by the fathers of '76, should be declared a lie and mankind receive it as such, let it come, and let such a race be anihalated from the face of God's earth.

Kansas! The very name Kansas, already brings with it associations of bloodshed and atrocity, aided and comforted by the Chief executive and his minions. Evidently he intends to establish Slavery there or crush the Nation to powder! But let him drive on his bloody Moloch, his only God; already he has lost the sympathies of the Northern people, and has only the conservative spirit among the religious and political bodies, who fearing an exposure of their villainy and corruption, would rather sink the Nation than confess their support, cheek by jowl, of so monstrous an outrage upon God and man! But, Sir, The day is coming that shall burn as an oven. Men will be forgotten. Principles will stand. It is not in humanity to stand still and behold the horrid spectacle of a great Nation like this, making the greatest boasts for freedom, for justice and for God, by mockery of law, crush and drive to desperation a whole Nation of people so that their mothers by their own hands rather than endure such oppression, take the lives of their own children.

The North has endured it long and, Sir, let her but see what she has endured, and she will rise in might, and rend this Union the fabled Goddess of Liberty into ten thousand atoms. The utterly demented condition of her moral sensibilities brought about by the wand of Slavery, alone saves them from instant overthrow and ruin. Priests and devils have united, and called to their aid the name of the most high God, to crush the progressive and Liberty-loving spirit amongst us, but their sacred garb is rent and old *Fowlers* cloven foot is known of all men. The Priests alone stand and swear by the Eternal, it is Jehovah, himself. But our patience wearies in attempting to delineate the facts as they have transpired.

Yours truly,

FROM MICHIGAN.

PONTIAC, Michigan, Feb. 28.

DEAR MARIUS: In behalf of the slave, and for the information and encouragement of the numerous friends of the cause, I will give a running sketch of a three weeks tour in North Eastern Michigan, made pursuant to your published notice by Aaron M. Powell, accompanied by myself.—This is a new field of labor hitherto unbroken by the subsoil plow of radical anti-slavery, it promises in its early culture a remunerating harvest. The masses though not yet with us in sentiment and philosophy, seem, with a few pious, priestly exceptions more and more willing to hear, and investigate for themselves our claims to their sympathy and co-operation, and are emancipating themselves, and ultimately the slave by thus swelling the world currents of freedom, until they gain volume and impetus to sweep away utterly and forever the foundations of despotism. Exercise is the law of development not only in the physical, but also in the mental and spiritual basis for our free and untrammeled platform, whereon the free, fearless, and unwearied discussion of the equal rights of all men as children of the common Father, unfolds the understanding, arouses the conscience, and enlists the heart, until through the love element, (the divine in man.)

"Gainst the walls of slavery's bastile.
Beat God's ocean depths of thought;"

Then let no true heart falter, the world may be against us but armed with the weapons of universal liberty and the genius of consecration, the omnipotent, irresistible forces of the universe are ours, and also the victory; for since God never made a slave every shackle *must* fall. A faith not only true in itself, but based in fact, for everywhere, with the exception of one or two places, our meetings have been of a most encouraging character. The public mind is evidently changing on this great question, which is undeniably the question of the age, involving in its issue, and final settlement the fate of this entire nation and threatening its destruction, under a faithful preaching of the Gospel of anti-slavery. The people are earnestly, and honestly enquiring "what shall we do to be saved?" This fact becomes most obvious, when we observe, on the one hand, the slave oligarchy, with their northern doughface allies, given over seemingly to the madness which preceeds destruction in their insane attempts to spread and eternize the slave system and on the other the dissolution of the universal breaking up of parties, the disaffection in the church; all but so many indications of a general and deep seated interest and commotion of the world's great heart; the flood tides of which are swelling up against the murderous weight of impressive institutions, until high up over their sunken wrecks, they shall bear the slave a *man*.

We held our first meetings at Almont, which is one of the exceptions ruled by rum, and christianity, it is indeed a "forlorn hope for the slave." Four miles North, at Imley we had good meetings, were most welcome at the house of Mr. Ross who is enlisted for the war. Our next point was Romeo, a flourishing and beautiful village containing a good deal of anti-slavery sentiment. Our meetings were of a character to recommend it to the further notice, and warrant a further expenditure of labor on the part of the Michigan Society. Mr. Powell's next appointment was at Rochester, which he was not allowed to fulfil. The reason for which is embodied in the following note, from a friend in that place, who had previously secured the Baptist Church and made arrangements for us, when a brother minister joined the officiating one, and concluded for the "good of souls" to give anti-slavery the go by. But here is the letter let it speak for itself:

ROCHESTER, Feb. 22d.

DEAR SIR: Your lecture will be shut out from here for the present. Elder Coleman and his people feel that they cannot be diverted from their religious meeting, and that an anti-slavery lecture *will injuriously affect religious interests*.

Respectfully yours,

Well this pious minister and his people, remind me of a story I once heard of a traveling show, or caravan which advertised free admission to clergymen. When show day came, clergymen were not perhaps as (Grace Greenwood describes them to be in Italy; so thick that one would imagine it had rained priests for forty days and forty nights on that devoted land,) yet they were sufficiently numerous, as one after another came in, to arouse the suspicion of the door keeper as to the genuineness of the article. At last one unusually seedy loafer made his appearance and was about walking in on the free list, when the keeper ventured to inquire if he too was a minister and when answered in the affirmative, very graphically exclaimed, there must be a hell of a church somewhere if you are a minister. Let me add, that *somewhere* is Rochester. Elder Coleman and his people being witness.

From Rochester we went to Troy, where we were very kindly entertained by a Mr. Stone and family, whose friendly welcome to their house, and hearts I trust will be long and gratefully remembered, as a sunny spot, an oasis in the pro-slavery desert of indifference, and opposition to the slave, and his advocates. Next to the reward of well-doing in this sacred cause, perhaps there is nothing that so strengthens and sustains those pleading for the bondman, as the warm sympathies and cordial welcomes tendered in his behalf. Our meetings at Troy were held in the Town House, and for a country place, were well attended. Mr. Powell preached the pure, and undefiled Gospel of anti-slavery to the edification, I think of all who heard him. The opposition of the Republicans to our radical views was manly and respectful and tended to elicit truth. Elder Ross of the Baptist Church in Troy is one of the exceptions previously mentioned, although making loud sounding professions of fealty to liberty. He kept aloof from our meetings and went by on the other side leaving not one, but the millions of the mangled victims of American Slavery weltering in their gore. The priesthood are *preeminently conservative* and engaged in the same work they were eighteen centuries ago, to wit, glorifying God by plunging and leaving his children in the fearful pit of slavery. How long will be enthroned and tolerated a God to whom is daily offered on the bloody altars of republican despotism four hundred new-born victims as an acceptable sacrifice, let the instincts of justice and freedom, the mercies and humanities of the human heart respond. Elder Ross not only stayed away from our meetings himself, but used his influence to keep his congregation away, lest that wandering terror, abolitionism, should get among them and disturb the peace of Zion.

Our next was at Pontiac, a Town which has the reputation of being the *most hunker* of all hunkerdom. Mr. Powell has spoken two evenings to full houses, which is the more remarkable, as only six years ago, Parker Pillsbury will remember that he tried in vain to get a house to speak in, and could hardly be entertained at the Hotels. Since writing the above the doors of the Court House, (where our meetings were held) have been bolted against us, but not to the detriment of the cause as proven by a full audience last evening at National Hall, which was obtained after seven o'clock P. M., and nearly filled, by persons who had been standing in the street more than half an hour, waiting to have it lighted, etc. Under the circumstances, Mr. Powell deemed it wise, last evening, to give a lecture on the right of all to free speech, on a free platform, and to-night will give the one advertised for last evening, (to wit,) the Religious aspects of the Anti-Slavery cause. That is if allowed to do so. A friend, has just called saying the Agent of the Hall, had received an anonymous letter, threatening violence, should he open the Hall. Mr. Drake, the Agent, evidently knows his rights in the premises, and "knowing, dares maintain them." The praying, Godly Democrats are terribly stirred up, what will crest up on the waves of their wrath, as yet, the devil only knows. The Court House was closed by the authorities of the town, so you see the ruffians are not all "border ruffians," though serving the same master, that "kidnapper general," Franklin Pierce.

I will give you the result of this evenings meeting to-morrow.

Contrary to our expectations, our meeting passed off last evening without any disturbance. Our audience was not quite as large, but of better quality, on account of an admission fee to defray expenses. The Methodist minister of the place, being present at the first meeting, and being a Democrat as well as divine, took a terrible drubbing, and failed to vindicate himself on a free platform, though called upon to do so; but fell back on his dignity, as his best and only defense; which fact, together with the locking of the Court House against us, proves to many of the people here, their weakness and guilty cowardice, and has already recoiled upon them, with overwhelming power.—Thus are they working their own destruction, and with it the redemption of humanity.

Most Hopefully yours and the Slaves,

R. GLASIER, JR.

News of the Week.

THE KNOW NOTHING NOMINATION.—Sections of the Know Nothing forces are in New York and New England falling into line. Some of them muttering, but finally agreeing to support the nomination of Fillmore. The hunker Whigs are admirably suited.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS lectured in Cleveland on the 5th inst., on the "Unity of the Human Race."

SENATOR WADE REELECTED.—On the 28th ult., the Legislature in joint ballot reelected Benjamin F. Wade, as Senator, for six years from the 4th of March, 1857. The following is the vote:

Senate, Wade 28, and Tod 6. The vote of the House stood as follows;

Wade 72; Tod 30; Stanberry 1; and blank 1-

The joint vote stood thus: Wade 100; Tod 36; Stanberry 1, and blank 1.

The President of the Senate then declared that Benj. F. Wade was duly elected United States Senator for the term of six years, from the 4th of March, 1857.

From the Cleaveland Leader, March 3rd.

There was a current rumor on Saturday afternoon that Commissioner Adams had made out a warrant for the arrest of a runaway negro who, he had been apprized, would reach this city on the cars of that evening. This getting to the ears of some of our colored people, they got together, quite a band of them, went to the depot and awaited the arrival of the train from Columbus, determined to rescue the runaway from the hands of the Marshal. They were, however, disappointed, as no colored man came up on that train; so they waited for the 9 o'clock train, and went down again *en masse*, but they were again compelled to return empty handed. Commissioner Adams was present at neither of the arrivals. How much truth there was in the story of the warrants being made out, we cannot say. We only give as a fact the determination of our colored citizens to prevent the slaves return to bondage.

The ladies won't tell their ages, and lawyers need not attempt to get it out of them. In the Griswold divorce case, in Philadelphia, the depositions of Mrs. Anne S. Stephens and Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet were read last week; one says she is "over twenty-one," the other says "I don't know my age, of my knowledge"—which is equivalent to saying she can't remember when she was born.

There is quite a probility that the House of Representatives will choose the next President. In such case we hope they will "make better time" than they did in choosing a speaker.—*Pitts. Dispatch.*

Hon. George M. Dallas, our minister to England, sailed (with his family) in the Atlantic, on Saturday last.

A census of the city of St. Louis is now nearly completed. The *Intelligencer* says the population is about one hundred and twenty thousand.

Mr. Hagan, of the Kentucky Senate, has called the attention of that body to the fact that slaves are constantly escaping from that State, and he advocates the establishment of a police force along the border counties.

The N. Y. *Tribune* learns that Col Kinney's expedition is hopelessly demoralized. There are about twenty men left, and the majority of these are prostrated with fever. The Colonel himself gave way to unrestrained intemperance, and only for the kindness of residents of Graytown, would often lack the commonest necessaries of life. Being constantly drunk, the men are always fighting. Wiley Marshal, a notorious Texan bully, murdered a man named White, and succeeded in escaping to New Orleans.

TEXAS ITEMS.—The Galveston *Herald*, in mentioning the return of Col. J. B. Crain, to Lavaca, from an overland trip to Missippi, says he reports the tide of emigration as truly astonishing, all directed to Western Texas.

The Legislature adopted the bill donating to Mrs Elizabeth Crockett one league of land.—Mrs. C. is the widow of the hero and martyr of Texas independence, Davy Crockett.

According to the returns made from the agencies in Texas, and on file in the Indian Bureau at Washington, the number of Indians in Texas amounts to 25,620.

In the year 1854, (says a Russian Journal,) 801 works in the Russian language were printed in Russia, and 451 written in foreign languages; 2,940 contributions, treating of science and literature, appeared in the Russian journals. Of printing offices there are 45 at St. Petersburg:—16 at Moscow; and 24 in the other cities of Russia.

Hon. Gerrit Smith was in the city several days during the last and the present week. He told us that, on his way hither, he stopped for a time at Albany, where he was gratified on being told that Mr. Garrison had recently spoken twice in that city, to large audiences, in the Representatives' Hall, and that he made a strong and highly favorable impression upon members of the Legislature and citizens who heard him. Much astonishment was expressed by many who had never seen him before, and whose impressions of him had been formed from newspaper denunciation, in view of his calm, logical and dispassionate treatment of the slavery question, his entire freedom from everything like rant, and the earnestly religious spirit exhibited in his discourse—*Anti-Slavery Standard March 1st.*

COVINGTON, KY.—A meeting of the citizens of Covington was held on Saturday, at which the infamous assault on Mr. Babb, the reporter of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was condemned in proper terms, and a resolution passed that no efforts should be spared to punish his assailants.

Mr. Babb is still confined by his wounds.

Female Medical Colleges appear to succeed well. More than a hundred pupils have been educated at one in Boston, since 1848.

The assessed value of property in California is five millions less than last year. Of this decrease three millions is in the valuation of property in the city of San Francisco.

Sandusky Bay is entirely frozen over. Last week Wednesday, a double team and sleigh with ten fugitive slaves in it, passed over to Canada from that point on the ice.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The U. S. Treasurer reports the amount in Treasury, subject to draft, at upwards of $22,700,000.

The New Jersey Legislature adds to its perquisites this year, for each member a leather valise, containing a brace of razors, shoe brushes, fine tooth combs, needles, bodkin, &c and all the et ceteras to furnish a gentleman's dressing room.

Col. Fremont is now probably the richest man in the world. The President has signed, with his own hand, the patent confirming his title to his great Mariposas land claim—a nice little estate situated about two hundred and fifty miles eastwardly from San Francisco, containing upwards of seventy square miles. Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., the California bankers, own one half and Col. Fremont the other half of the undivided tract. Col. Fremont bought this immense gold district in 1846, for $3,000, and was laughed at for the recklessness of his investment. It has already yielded some $35,000,000, and its resources—both mineral and agricultural—are said to be inexhaustable.

A NEW KIND OF SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Callao (Peru) says:

The only business transacted at present is the selling of Chinese slaves, landing from American and English ships. Language is inadequate to express the horrible condition of these miserable wretches. Stolen from their homes and families, smuggled on shipboard without their consent, on the passage treated like brutes, they are brought to this coast and sold to men who have no mercy, for a nominal term of eight years, although in many instances no term of service is mentioned. An American ship sailed from China with six hundred and five Chinese, and landed four hundred and four, leaving two hundred and one, who either died or drowned themselves on the passage. The average price realized for this cargo of human flesh was two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per head. The horrors of the African slave trade, in the palmiest days, were nothing to be compared to this; for in other countries there are laws for the protection of the slaves, but here the master is clothed with absolute authority, and can govern his slaves as he sees fit.

FREEDOM IN KENTUCKY.—Mr. Alf. Burnett, of Cincinnati, has been mobbed away from Newport, Kentucky, (where he went, by special invitation to deliver a humerous lecture,) because he was, suspected of being not orthodoxically friendly to slavery. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Wednesday, states that those who invited Mr. B. to Newport, with other respectable citizens, have determined that he shall be invited soon again, and heard too. The *Commercial* says, Mr. Burrett perpetrated a poem "To Kentucky" a few months ago, which was printed in the Kentucky *Garland* for June 1855. It commenced:

Land of the noble and the brave,
I love thy thousand hills—
Thy upland meads—thy flowery vales—
Thy rivers and thy rills.

Every stanza after this one comenced "I love thee." Yesterday Alf. handed us the following:

CODICIL.

[Added Friday night, Feb. 15th, 1856, after visiting *by invitation* the dear little town of Newport to give a *Humorous* Lecture—which came near being tragic. In fact, they thought they had caught a TAR TAR, and no doubt intended to *feather* my nest nicely for me. Very kind and considerate, was it not Mr. Editor?]

I love thee for the funny things
Thou did's't last Friday night,
When I a free *invited guest*
Was told to *move*—or fight.

I love the music of thy pans
When rattled by the boys,
And never can I e'er forget
Such kindness, music, noise.

I love thee for the noble deeds
When ye two hundred strong,
With *dauntless eye* and *nerved* arm
To two, cried, push—along!

And oft the memory of that night
Across my brain will steal.
And in my heart Kentucky hold
A place——I can't reveal.

FAILURE OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The Louisville *Courier* of Friday morning contains the following paragraph:

A correspondent writing from Lexington under yesterday's date, advises us of the failure of Captain Cassius M. Clay. His assignees are his brother, Brutus J. Clay, and M. C. Johnson Esq., of Lexington.

For several years past Mr. Clay has been a large speculator in hogs, and to the recent heavy decline in the hog products, we presume, may be attributed his unfortunate failure.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Feb. 27

Oliver Griffith, New Lisbon,	$150,560
William Gallimore, Bloomington,	1,00-577
Peter Strunk, Granger,	1,00-555
Samuel D. Moore, Ypsilanti,	1,50-566
Sherman Enos, "	56-536
Mathias Johnson, New Garden,	1,00-576
Dexter Pease, Bainbridge,	2,00-612

Miscellaneous.

For the Bugle.

REPLY TO R. L. ALEXANDER.

ANGOLA, Feb. 16th, 1856.

I send a few lines in reply to R. L. Alexander which may not be so demonstrative or conclusive as desirable, but will show some of the considerations which led me to write as I did. I believe the human spirit to have been so formed that through a faith prompting work, it can remove mountains. The spirit moves first, then matter, it passes through and overcomes matter. We know not of the limits set to its action because we have not seen the fully educated and developed individual.

The fact is well established that the fixed determined gaze of man will cower the ferocious spirit of the wild beast. Is it not because of the power of that essence, which uses the eye as an instrument? If my friend in the room wishes me to read aloud, and ignorant of his thought, I still feel the *must*, and comply with his unexpressed wish, it strikes me as the direct action of mind on mind, without the medium of language, and frequent experiments of this kind are too successful to be considered mere accidents. I have been with persons who treated me with kindly respect, and yet without a known cause have felt myself the object of unpleasant reflections, and frequently learn afterward that my sensations have not existed without cause. I am strongly repelled from the presence of a silently angry person, and often find myself conscious of their thought at the moment. How often two persons in company think and are about to speak the same thing together. By examination we shall sometimes find that it has occurred to one, aside from the usual train of suggestion, which is the common chain of thought.

Does the wise man disseminate no influence aside from his words and deeds? I well remember how gladly, many years ago, I sought the room of a friend distinguished by unusual intelligence and amiability, to write my compositions remarking at the time, 'that there was inspiration in her silent presence, and I am aware that, that same unexpressed influence left its impress upon me and has mingled with the effect which I may have produced on those with whom I have since mingled. I can't demonstrate it, but I know it by the frequent reference I have made to it in efforts at self-culture.

The peculiarities of this sphere, which surrounds every person is, I think, quickly appreciated by little children who have not yet learned to modify their intuitive perceptions by the exercise of reason. It is an axiom among observers that the exercise of a certain faculty or disposition by one person will waken its like in those around him. For myself, I know that the presence of a silent angry person will rouse my combativeness while the persence of an intellectual person gives more activity to my thoughts than would merely follow from the few words spoken. The more powerful the mind the more marked the effect. I believe, therefore that the wise and eloquent men aside from word or example, carry with them an unseen and effective power which by transmission produces an unceasing chain of effects. In this connection it may be remarked that in an interested audience it is not the attentive eyes, on the cheers alone, which give inspiration to the speaker.—There is a strong tide of similar thought and acquiessing will, which being concentrated upon him gives winge to his thoughts and flow to his emotions.

When one friend concentrates his mind upon a thought and projects it, so to speak, to the mind of another, far away, his thoughts may be there repeated. Such experiments have been performed and verified by notes and correspondence. I have no other way of accounting for many facts of my individual life. An acquaintance once said, "I believe the time will come when the laws of mind will be so understood that one sitting here may convey his thoughts direct to a friend who is in the same plane of thought and affection in London at any hour which they may agree upon. The winds of time have blown up some few straws, which point toward such a fact. If it ever becomes understood as a general possibility, may it not be made the instrument of a great moral power?

I know nothing of the modus operandi of these matters. It might be made a profitable subject of investigation. Perhaps, before mind, space is annihilated, perhaps there is a medium surrounding the earth, which transmits nerve power, as air does sound. In my ignorance I still have as a yankee the precious privilege of guessing.

As regards the next point, Mrs. F., a woman of cultivated and well ballanced mind, sees distinctly, and under circumstances, which would preclude immagination and optical illusion, the form of her deceased child. Her vision is often unwished for, when she sees forms about her and describes them to strangers who unexpectedly recognize the portrait of some friend. The statements of many persons of veracity, concerning these things, are entitled to belief. It makes nothing clearer to say, that the seer of such forms is claravoyant to read the past knowledge, and half-forgotten memories of those around. Such things are seen in solitude vivid and unexpected. This I say from what I have heard, I speak from what I know when I affirm that in the silence of my room I have been started by the consciousness that spirits were by me, and often delighted and calmed by new thoughts and ideas which came to me out of the usual course of suggestion. But the evidence which may satify me is no proof to another. Seek and ye shall find if such things be.

The last question to be answered is in regard to the reformer. In this world when persons enter as leaders upon a contest of general interest, either with arms, words, or the pen, many others are led by their sympathies in regard to the object contended for, to give their aid to those who fight the battle. Being satisfied that life continues beyond this first home, and knowing no reason why those laws to which mind is here subject, should not ever in essence rule it, I concluded that those who were engaged for a truth would attract those of another world, who have once dwelt here, and have here striven for the same truth. The law regarding the silent transmission of thought if it exists, cannot be annulled, and they will inspire him.—With these premises I made an affirmation, which by some must be called merely "supposable" because they are not prepared to admit those premises.

Yours for truth,

A. E. L. R.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

DISCUSSION.

PERRINE, Mercer Co. Pa. }
Jan. 25, 1856. }

MR. EDITOR—For some months past a Methodist preacher by the name of Kingsley, has been particularly denunciatory of that portion of our community, called by the church, "Infidels." Some time ago, he consented to discuss the "Bible question" at length, if we would produce an opponent. He affirming the superhuman origin and divine authenticity of the Bible. Accordingly Mr. W. W. Walker of New Bedford was engaged to meet him, and on the 21st inst. they met, and Mr. Kingsley proposed the following resolutions, as embodying the points in dispute, and with the expressed mutual understanding, that they embraced the whole question at issue, between the so-called Infidel, and the orthodox part of community, viz:

Resolved, 1st. That the Bible contains a full and perfect revelation, of the will of God to man.

2nd. That the revelation of the will of God contained in the Bible is of superhuman origin and divinely authenticated.

After Mr. Kingsley had spent one hour professedly in defense of the resolutions, Mr. Walker commenced a demonstration of the fact that the Bible not only did not contain a "full and perfect revelation of God's will" but actually taught doctrines and sanctioned practices in direct opposition thereto. Scarcely had he commenced his argument when he was called to order by his opponent! An appeal being made to the moderators the orthodox majority decided that Mr. Walker had no right according to the question to adduce anything in disproof of the alledged perfection of the Bible! To this decision they adhered. Whereupon Mr. Walker stated that he had come by invitation 30 miles to defend the usual Infidel ground in relation to the Bible and he considered the conduct of the friends of the Bible in this matter as a gross deception and outrage upon him and then challenged any person to meet him on the true issue, before the public and pledged himself to prove that the Bible taught bad morality, false history, &c. &c. And though it was urged upon Mr. Kingsley by his religious brethren as his solemn duty to defend the Bible and stated that his refusal would be deemed a cowardly admission of his inability so to do, he declined the task and stated plainly in defence of his conduct that he did not believe the Bible pefect and free from errors himself! Thus declaring himself Infidel to parts of the book. Yet he will no doubt continue to denounce and ridicule Infidelity.

Yours for truth and right,

ISAAC PRUDEN.

HOPE EVER.

BY WM. AUGUSTUS CROFFUT.

There's a silver lining to every cloud.—MRS. HEMANS.

When love's fondest token
Shall perish unblest,
When kind words are spoken,
But spoken in jest;
When smiles are fewest,
And pleasures seem past,
And friends you thought truest,
Are fickle at last;
Consider! Love's Beacon may gladden your sight;
Remember! Each cloud has a lining of light!

As the song of the thrush
To the dungeon is borne,
As the sun-glances blush
On the cheek of the morn,
So let's love our friends
Through fortune and fall,
Yes—"in spite of their follies,"
Yes—follies and all!
Be gentle; 'twill beckon the erring ones right;
Be hopeful! Each cloud has a lining of light!

What if some stars of morning
Do fall from on high!
Millions yet are adorning
The brow of the sky;
E'en the fallen are brought
To the sea's crystal caves,
And their sweet smiles are caught
In a mirror of waves!
Fear never! Some star will illumine your night;
Hope ever! Each cloud has a lining of light!

As the coral reefs, drifting
Where waters flash bright,
Keep lifting, and lifting
Their gems to the light,
So love, truth, devotion,
And sweet coral smiles,
On the crest of life's ocean
Keep building their isles!
Look forward! A promising future is bright;
Look starward! Each cloud has a lining of light!

—*Ballou's Pictorial.*

"A NIGHT SCENE IN LONDON."

Under this heading Mr. Dickens describes, in *Household Words*, what he witnessed one night outside the Whitchapel workhouse:

"On the 5th of last November, I, the conductor of this journal accompanied by a friend well known to the public, accidentally strayed into Whitchapel. It was a miserable evening; very dark, very muddy, and raining hard. There are many woful sights in that part of London, and it has been well known to me in most of its aspects for many years. We had forgotten the mud and rain in slowly walking along and looking about us, when we found ourselves, at eight o'clock before the workhouse. Crouched against the wall of the workhouse, in the dark street, on the muddy pavement-stones, with the rain raining upon them, were five bundles of rags. They were motionless, and had no resemblance to the human form. Five great beehives covered with rags—five dead bodies taken out of graves, tied neck and heels, and covered with rags—would have looked like those five bundles upon which the rain rained down in the public street.

"'What is this?' said my companion; 'what is this?' 'Some miserable people shut out of the casual wards, I think,' said I. (Mr. Dickens then decribes his inquiries in the workhouse. He found that the women were shut out simply because the house was full.) We went to the ragged bundle nearest the workhouse door, and I touched it. No movement replying, I gently shook it. The rags began to be slowly stirred within, and by little and little a head was unshrouded—the head of a young woman of three or four and twenty, as I should judge, gaunt with want, and foul with dirt, but not naturally ugly. 'Tell us,' said I, stooping down, 'why are you lying here?' 'Because I can't get into the workhouse.' She spoke in a faint, dull way, and had no curiosity or interest left. She looked dreamily at the black sky and the falling rain, but never looked at me or my companion.

"'Were you here last night?' 'Yes; all last night, and the night afore too.' 'Do you know any of these others?' I know her next but one; she was here last night, and she told me she come out of Essex. I dont know no more of her.' 'You were here all last night, but you have not been here all day?' 'No; not all day.' 'Where have you been all day?' 'About the streets.' 'What have you had to eat?' 'Nothing.' 'Come,' said I, 'think a little. You are tired and have been asleep and do not quite consider what you are saying to us. You have had something to eat to-day. Come! think of it.' 'No, I haven't. Nothing but such bits as I could pick up about the market. Why, look at me!' She bared her neck, and I covered it up again. 'If you had a shilling to get some supper and a lodging, should you know where to get it?' 'Yes, I could do that.' 'For God's sake get it, then.'

"I put the money into her hand, and she feebly rose and went away. She never thanked me, never looked at me, melted away into the miserable night, in the strangest manner I ever saw. I have seen many strange things, but not one that has left a deeper impression on my memory than the dull impassive way in which that worn-out heap of misery took that piece of money and was lost. One by one I spoke to all the five. In every one interest and curiosity were as extinct as in the first. They were all dull and languid. No one made any sort of profession or complaint, no one cared to look at me, no one thanked me.

WATER CISTERNS.

Every farmhouse, yes, every dwelling, needs its cisterns all will admit; we put in the plea now for one or two in every barnyard, for the purpose of supplying water pure and fresh to stock, in the dry season. This is a matter too little thought of, or scarcely thought of at all. Water in abundance for all the stock on the farm might be thus supplied at a very small cost. We know many farmers, who during the drouth of the last season, were obliged to drive their annimals miles to running water, daily for weeks; while if they had previously constructed ample cisterns near their barns they would have out-generaled the emergency, and saved in pocket and patience.

We have heard several inquiries of late, respecting the manner of constructing cisterns, the quantity of cement required, the rule for deterring the number of barrels a cistern of given size will hold, and so on. The modes of construction are simple. In clay soils the earth has only to be excavated and cement or water lime mortar, put directly upon the earth. When made in this way, the cistern should always be circular, as a circular wall will resist any pressure *inwards*, much more effectually than any other form. But in sandy or gravelly soils the only safe way is to lay up the walls with brick or stone, in water-lime mortar. These may be built in any desired shape. The bottom should be made very firm. When, the mortar is put directly upon the earth, it should have, about an inch thickness, put on in two-coat works. The rule for making up the mortar is, one-third cement, and two-thirds sand. A small quantity only should be prepared at a time, as it soon, sets and then cannot be used. The cistern should be thoroughly dry before being used. Mr. Thomas in his work entitled 'Farm Implements,' gives the subjoined rule for determining the contents of cisterns.

"Find the depth and diameter in inches; square the diameter and multipiy the square by the decimal 0034, which will find the quantity in gallons for one ince in death. Multiply this by the depth divide it by 31½ and the result will be the number of barrels the cistern will hold. For each foot in depth, the number of barrels answering to the different diameters, are, (we discard the decimals.)

For 5 feet in diameter,		4½	barrels.
6	"	7	"
7	"	9	"
8	"	12	"
9	"	15	"
10	"	18½	"

(This on the supposition that the cistern is all the way of the same diameter.) By the above rule the contents of the barn yard cisterns and manure tanks may be readily calculated for any size whatever. Mr. Thomas then adds: "The size of the cisterns should vary according to their intended use. If they are to furnish a daily supply of water, they need not be so large as for keeping supplies for summer only. The average depth of rain which falls in this latitude, although varying considerably with seasons and locality, rarely exceeds seven inches for two months. The size of the cistern therefore in daily use, needs never exceed that of a body of water on the roof of the building seven inches deep. To ascertain the amount of this, multiply the length by the breadth of the building, reduce this to inches, and divide the product by two hundred and thirty-one and the quotient will be a gallon for one inch in depth. Multiplying by seven will give the full amount for two months' rain upon the roof. Divide by 31 1-2 and the quotient will be the barrels. This will give fourteen barrels for every surface of roof ten feet square when measured horizontally.

Thefore a cistern for a barn 30 by 40 feet, should hold 168 barrels; that is, as large as one ten feet in diameter and nine feet deep. Such cistern would supply, with only thirty inches of rain yearly, no less than six hundred and thirty barrels, or nearly two a day.

As we are seldom without rain for a longer period than four to eight weeks, this cistern would be able to supply four or five times this quantity daily during the drouth; it would be replenished by the first rain. We trust the farmers will give attention to this matter. It is very important to have pure water for stock, and where living water is not had very conveniently, this is the best and cheapest mode of furnishing it in sufficient quantity.—*Farmers' Companion.*

PRUNING.

BY A. H. ERNST.

Read Before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

Pruning, Mr. President, is the special order for the day, and, as the subject was introduced at my request, it will be expected that I shall say something on that interesting point to the Horticulturists.

Pruning is practiced for various purposes.—Among them, to shape the tree into proper form, to effect the fruiting, dwarf the tree, etc. Others have no object in view, but a feeling that something must be done to the tree, no matter for what purpose, or how done. Following the example of some of our good old forefathers, they must take *pills*, or an *emetic*, no matter what composed of, or the effect on their systems. It is necessary that something shall be done, because it is the fashion. It is Spring; and the blood must be purified!

To come at the subject, Mr. President, understandingly, we must look at vegetable physiology, and act on its laws. We cannot disregard them with impunity. From these we learn that the tree cannot grow without leaves, that when these are off by the natural process, the tree is at rest, and will remain so until the buds are excited by a temperature of the atmosphere to swell and expand into leaf, with this the process of growing commences. By the exparsion of the leaves, the roots are excited to forming spongioles, through which the nourishment from the earth is drawn into the sap vessels, and conveyed to the leaves, which are the lungs of the tree, and the Laboratory in which these substances are combined with the agency of gases drawn from the atmosphere, there prepared to form of wood and fruit, and return for this purpose. This process continues until the leaves become rigid and hard, and finally fall from the tree. At the same time the delicate spongioles of the roots become woody and hard. The tree then goes naturally to rest. Without the agency of leaves, no such process as growth can go on. It therefore follows, if removed in any considerable quantities, it must be injurious to the tree.

Much has been said and written, of late years, in favor of general summer pruning, as preferable to winter pruning. I am disposed to look on this as a great error—a practice which should never be resorted to, only for some special object, and then with great care. The health and vigor of a tree, we have seen, very much depends on its leaves; give it all the advantages of good soil and nourishment at the root you will, and continue to deprive it of its foliage, and its health will become impaired, and it will finally die from this cause. Especially is this the case in our own dry and hot summer. In a more humid and moist atmosphere, the practice will doubtless be less mischievous.—Still to my mind, it is a practice of very questionable propriety any where.

In a state of nature, where pruning is permitted to go on in its natural way, it never is done in summer, when the leaves are on the tree, but invariably in the dormant condition. A branch that is not wanting, is permitted to die off in winter, and finally drops from the tree.

However, our object is cultivation, to bring the tree into a *civilized* condition, if I may be permitted the expression. To do this, we must not, however, disregard the first principles of its life; we can only modify it to our use, and develop the object we have in view. There is nothing more destructive to the health and growth of young trees, than *too* free use of the knife in lopping of its branches in Summer when in growth. Especially is the effect mischevious to the forming a strong body, if the side branches are removed; these may be shortened in, or judiciously thinned out, but never entirely removed.

As before observed, the first object of pruning is to form the tree. If it is a *standard* for orchard purposes we want, we must look to the forming of a good, open and spreading head, see that the branches are not permitted to grow crowded, across each other or so near each other as to make it necessary to cut them off when grown large. Pruning may be done at any time during the dormancy of the tree; but the best and safest time to perform this is in the Spring, just before vegetable life is reaminated. Straggling and improper growths should be checked up, at any time during Summer, by shortening in. With judicious management the tree will grow, come into bearing, remain healthy, durable, and will require very little pruning afterwards.

If dwarfing and early fruiting be the object, shortening in, or summer pruning, is essential. Still, the tree should receive its main pruning in the dormant state. The shortening system is found to facilitate the process of forming fruit spurs, and check up the wood forming tendency. By a judicious application of this process, we force the tree into fruiting much sooner, without materially affecting its health, and we keep its size more within the bounds of a garden boarder. This must however be done gradually, not too suddenly, not so as to anticipate the remaining foliage from meeting the wants of the tree below. We must not loose sight of the fact, that certain gases, which float in the atmosphere are just as essential as the substance in the soil for the tree; these can only be imbibed through the leaves.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

We have been frequently requested (says the *Boston Post*) to republish an article compiled with care and trouble for this paper some yea s ago. It gave the reason why sterling exchange is said to be at a premium of eight, nine, or ten per cent., as the case may be, when it is really at par, or a little above or below. Our extra copy of the article is lost, and we have not found time or opportunity to turn back to our files. But we may give the gist of it in a few paragraphs:

"When the first Spanish dollars became known in England, it required *four and forty-four one hundredths* only of these dollars *to make a pound sterling*, according to the then value of silver and gold. Since that time the relative value of the two metals has been slightly altered; but, what is of more importance in this matter, neither the Spanish dollar of more recent date nor the American dollar of any date contains *nearly so much silver* as was contained in the early dollars coined by Spain. The changes in the quantity of pure silver in the dollar of various Governments have been numerous; but the essential result is, that, including the minor changes in the relative value of gold and silver, it now requires *four and eighty-four one hundredths* of the present dollars—American, Mexican or Spanish—to be worth *one pound sterling* in Liverpool. And as, during the last two centuries, the actual values (in silver) of the dollar varied from time to time, while the pound sterling (in gold) was almost unchangeable, it became convenient in England to quote foreign exchange "at an advance" when it began *to take more of these debased or diminished dollars to make a pound sterling*. In other words, the English very properly took their unchangeable pound sterling as a unit and measured the changeable dollars by it. The practice, begun long before money was coined in the United States, was continued when this country adopted essentially the Spanish dollar for it unit of coinage. It prevails, as is well known, to this day, but its origin is not generally understood. It is simply the English idea of the present value of dollars, as compared with a par that was the true one a century or two ago. Should our dollars become so debased at some future time that *five* would be required to made a pound sterling, it is obvious that the *real par* of sterling exchange, instead of standing at nine per cent. premium or thereabouts, as at present quoted, would be called twelve and a half per cent. premium; and it is equally obvious that, if the silver in our dollars were increased to the quantity found in the early Spanish dollars, it would require but *four and forty-four one hundredths* to make a pound sterling. Thus sterling exchange would be quoted at par, and the real and nominal par would again correspond, as in former times. Those interested in the details of the subject are referred to the elaborate Congressional reports of 1834, that resulted in an alteration of our own gold coinage. The present manner of quoting sterling exchange has long custom in its favor. Upon the whole, we can see no better way of stating it that shall be recognised and understood both here and in Europe. Were the American idea to prevail, it would be easy and correct, of course, to say that sterling exchange was at par, instead of nine per cent. in advance. But, after so long a use of the old system, the prevalence of the American view on both sides of the Atlantic is hardly to be expected; and the present mode is, perhaps, as generally intelligible and easy of reckoning as that employed in calculating French exchange—the only other mode that suggests itself as likely to be employed both here and in Europe, if the present system were abolished."

THE LATE JEREMIAH MASON.—Mr. Mason seldom wasted words on anything. When the Methodist elder waited on him during the famous trial of Ephraim K. Avery for the alleged murder of Maria Cornell, and announced to him in oracular language that the Angel Gabriel had appeared to him the night previous, and assured him that "brother Avery was innocent"—"Let him be summoned," was his instant reply, without abating attention to his work, or raising his eyes a second from the table.

The late Judge Smith, of New Hampshire, was a man of infinite humor, and nothing appeared to please him more than to crack a joke with Mr. Mason, who was his contemporary at the bar. One day Mr. Mason was engaged defending a man of the name of Smith for horse stealing. At dinner, the judge, addressing Mr. Mason across the table, says, "Well, Mr. Mason, are you going to get your client off?" "Can't tell," says Mr. Mason; "could, if it wasn't for his cursed name!"—*Boston Transcript.*

AN ESCAPE.—Yesterday afternoon a Mr. Braman was passing the Providence and Worcester Railroad at the crossing a little way below the Northbridge station, with a span of horses and a sleigh load of corn, when he got one of the sleigh runners wedged in between the planks and rail at the crossing, just as the whistle of the last up train gave warning of its approach, a mile or two distant. Mr. B instantly unhitched his horses from the sleigh, pulled off his coat and ran down the track, swinging it as a signal to the engineer to stop. He was successful, and the train was brought to a stand with the engine directly over the pole of the sleigh. Mr. Barrett, the engineer, who is as much distinguished for his coolness as for his prudence and caution, as he brought the train to a stand, addressed Mr. Braman in the most calm and quiet tone imaginable, thus: "You are very fortunate, sir, in giving us warning; had you not, we should have been very likely *to have spilled your corn.*"—*Worcester Spy.*

A LIFE OF TOIL.—A faithful negro died in New Orleans at the great age of one hundred and twenty years. For about a year he had been blind, and for six months bedridden, but the most of his later life was spent as a ware-houseman to his old master, W. W. Montgomery.

REVIVE IT, O, REVIVE IT.—In olden time, unmarried women used to wear a scarlet petticoat during leap year. If they showed the edge of this garment to any man he was bound to marry them, but could buy himself off by presenting the lady with a new gown. Is there no hope of reviving this good old custom?

It is said that a million of acres of land will be brought into market in Kansas territory by the first of June next.

Since 1850, the number of fugitive slaves in Canada has increased from 15,000 to about 45,000.

Kind words are among the brightest flowers of earth; they convert the humblest home into a paradise; therefore use them, especially around the fireside circle.

Carlyle says, "Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure there is one rascal less in the world."

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